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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PESTALOZZI, AND HIS METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

THE new method of instruction, as it is called, which is said to be invented by Pestalozzi, has excited considerable attention on the continent for several years past. Some of the sovereigns have sent confidential persons to the institutions established at different places, for the purpose of taking cognizance of the plan, and innumerable publications have issued from the German press, both for and against the particular merits of this alledged discovery. Like all such subjects of controversy, the advantages and defects of this mode of education have been mutually over-rated and concealed, and it is now left to be appreciated by the fair test of time and experience. After removing from place to place, and encountering various difficulties and persecutions, Pestalozzi is now settled at the pleasant town of Yverdon, in the Pays de Vaud, whither he removed from Buchsée, in the canton of Bern, in the summer of the year 1805. The government of the canton of Vaud has allowed him to take the *chateau*, formerly the residence of the bailiff, for his school, and he there hopes to realize his favourite schemes for improving the education of his countrymen. Pestalozzi is one of those self-taught men endowed with extraordinary genius, whose vast designs and projects dazzle and confound the judgments of their contemporaries. His mode of instruction does not seem to differ materially from what is followed by all village school-mistresses, all the initiators into the *literæ humaniores* of this and every other country. The theory of this good old practice is detailed in many high-sounding words, borrowed from the present fashionable German-school of philosophy, and it resembles that of Rousseau, as described in his *Emile*. The object, we are told, is to teach children by *intuition*, which is looked upon as the foundation of all our knowledge, and the best mode for developing the powers of

the mind in the most natural way. It consists in forming the child's judgment by addressing the sense of sight, and by beginning with the most simple and intelligible objects gradually to advance to those which are more complicated, yet have some relation with those already learned.

Henry Pestalozzi is the son of a surgeon-apothecary, and was born at Zurich in 1746. His father died when he was between four and five years old, and his early education was superintended by his mother and one female servant. Having but little intercourse with any body out of his own house, he seldom met with children of his own age, and partook very little of their amusements. He thus grew up almost wholly deprived of favourable opportunities for acquiring the manners and knowledge of the world, by frequent converse with persons of different conditions in life. This mode of living naturally rendered him ignorant and careless of external appearances; and his neglect of his person has often injured him in the opinion of those who judged only by his exterior. However, from his earliest years he directed his attention to literary pursuits. He had the good fortune to study under several celebrated men at Zurich, when freedom of inquiry, a patriotic love of liberty and of the fine arts, shone forth there in full splendour; but the knowledge which he then acquired was not calculated to supply the defects of his education at home. He shewed a decided inclination for an active life, and when he was seventeen he quitted his studies with the intention of devoting himself to the bar, but the death of an intimate friend, who was to have been his guide, induced him to renounce this plan, and to turn his attention to agriculture. He wished to become an advocate, in order that he might afford more effectual assistance to the degraded and neglected peasantry, by having his interference in their behalf regulated by a knowledge of the laws; and it was the desire of helping the same people in the same way, by having a thorough knowledge of their real situation and absolute wants, which led him to become a farmer. In consequence of this determination he purchased a large tract of land, in partnership with one of the first mercantile houses in Zurich. At the very time he was about to commence his operations this house separated from him, and he found himself left to his own resources. He did not suffer himself to be disheartened by this disappointment, but carried on his project with great spirit, and in 1775 he joined to it an attempt to educate the children of the poor. This new scheme, however, did not succeed.

In one of his letters to his friend Gessner he says, "I lived for years in the midst of a circle of upwards of fifty children, whose parents were in the greatest misery. In my poverty I shared my bread with them; I lived myself like a beggar, in order to teach beggars to live like men. My idea of the kind of education which I sought to give them comprehended agriculture, manufactures, and trade. I was fully satisfied with the efficiency of the plan I had formed, and I really still do not think I am mistaken; but it is not less true that I was deficient in the knowledge of detail in these three branches, and I
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wanted a mind capable of attending to minutiae, which are inseparable from such a plan; besides, I was not sufficiently rich, and I was too destitute to be able to obtain the necessary supplies. My enterprise miscarried; but amidst the inexpressible efforts which I made, I learnt innumerable truths, and I was never more firmly convinced of the goodness of my project than when I found myself obliged to abandon it."

The check which this first attempt met with, plunged Pestalozzi into great distress; but his mind rose above his misfortunes, and he resolved to point out and to remedy the source of the misery among the lower orders of people, which he had become better acquainted with than any body else. With this view he published several books, of which the first was a popular novel called, "Leonard and Gertrude," which produced very great effect. It contains a history of the mode of life among the Swiss peasantry, and shews the ill consequences of vice, and the advantages of industrious and virtuous habits. In 1782 he published "Christopher and Else;" afterwards an Helvetic address to the inhabitants of the country. In the following year he wrote a treatise on the criminal code, and particularly upon infanticide; and in 1797 he published the beginning of his "Enquiries into the Natural Progress of the Developement of the Faculties of Man." He was obliged to contract the sphere of his exertions, but never lost sight of the great object of his life. At length he resolved to become a schoolmaster: he began his labours in this capacity at Stanz in 1798, but the troubles of the revolution and the horrors of war which broke out in the little cantons compelled him to relinquish this situation. The Helvetic government interested itself in the fate of his new institution at Berthoud and its founder, and a report highly favourable to the establishment was presented to the diet. A pension was granted to Pestalozzi, and promises of support, besides giving him an exclusive privilege of printing his elementary books. After the Helvetic government was overturned, the acts of those enlightened patriots were disregarded, and the deputies sent to the diet received no more instructions about the institution at Berthoud. Surrounded by several distinguished teachers, Pestalozzi deemed it prudent to divide the school; to take one half of the scholars to Yverdun, and to leave the rest under the superintendence of some able assistants at Buchsée. He does not seek to enrich himself, for whatever money he gets, he spends it in cloathing and maintaining orphans and poor children. At one time he had one hundred and ten scholars, most of whom were orphans and children abandoned by their parents whom he had collected together, whilst the rest paid him very badly, or at least in a very irregular manner.

In the month of June, 1805, I visited the school at Yverdun, and was present at an examination of some of the scholars. Five boys were called from their play, and were exercised and examined by one of the senior scholars and one of the teachers in a variety of arithmetical, algebraical, and mathematical questions, on purpose to satisfy my curiosity as a stranger. They answered all the questions which were
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put to them with great accuracy, and were not puzzled with questions not very easy of solution which were asked by indifferent persons. One of them, a fine looking boy, between seven and eight years old, resolved several complicated problems with the sagacity and correctness of a college student. They answered these questions by working the whole of the numerical relations in their own minds, without the help of pen and ink, or pencil, or any cyphers; but in those which were the most complicated they referred to tables with lines and points dotted on them, which are employed to shew the relations of different quantities. The advantages of this method seem to consist in the use of analysis, by habituating the mind to analyse and trace the series of consequences in any given process, and to refer all the ideas of relation to the impressions made by the sense of sight. It also may serve to increase the power of attention, and to lead young people to attend to sensible objects rather than to abstract notions. For all those studies which depend chiefly upon the sensations of sight it seems well adapted, as for instance, drawing and design. To this department it has been applied, and some specimens were exhibited which did credit to the pupils. They are first taught to draw strait lines, and to represent crystals of different forms, and then to draw from the skeleton and human subject. The bones of the arm, pelvis, and jaw were well drawn with a pencil, and portraits of two school-fellows neatly executed.

However well this method of conveying instruction may be calculated to form philosophical minds, it appears doubtful how far it will tend to increase the powers of judgment, or prepare men for the common business of life. May not the reasoning faculty be too early called forth? may not the imagination and the sensibility of youth be deadened and destroyed? and that promptitude for action on great emergencies be lost and frittered away by the slow and cautious practice of reasoning and deduction? Pestalozzi intends to apply the same mode for teaching geography, natural history, and other sciences: he considers his plan still in its infancy. His scholars are taught the languages and writing in the usual way; they speak both German and French. The boarders pay 25l. per annum. No corporal punishment is allowed. The boys are all much attached to their masters, and the school appears to be upon a very good footing. There is some resemblance in the general outlines of this plan for instructing children, and that of Joseph Lancaster, but they differ in many essential particulars. Both of them have the same laudable object, the improvement of the human race. Those who are anxious to enquire farther into the detail of Pestalozzi's plan, may satisfy their curiosity by reading a book entitled "*Exposé de la Méthode Élémentaire de H. Pestalozzi, par D. A. Chavannes, M. D. à Vevey, 1805*;" or by referring to the "*Jena Zeitung*," and especially to one of Pestalozzi's works, called "*Wie Gertrude ihre Kiuder lehrt, &c.*"

H. R.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*FURTHER PARTICULARS RESPECTING MR. CARLYLE'S
GREEK TESTAMENT.

Sir,

IN continuation of the subject of my last letter, I beg leave to state some further particulars relative to the late Mr. Carlyle's intended plan of an improved edition of the Greek Testament.

Few men, I believe, however competent their qualifications, would have ventured to engage in such a variety of undertakings, at least with such contempt of any difficulties attending them, as those which occupied the labour and assiduity of this eminent man. When free from the painful attacks of his severe complaint, no one certainly could enter with greater animation and spirit upon the multifarious schemes which he had projected. In fact, the eagerness with which he pursued any plan that promised a reasonable prospect of usefulness or advantage, and the facility with which he surmounted any obstacles he had to encounter, are almost inconceivable to those who have not witnessed his peculiar habits of activity and perseverance. With a mind as superior to the fears, as it was divested of the prejudices, of most men similarly circumstanced, he was not to be deterred from any pursuit by the influence of that mistaken policy which dreads the consequences of free and liberal enquiry in investigations which might lead to the exposure of popular and established errors.

From the researches of such a man, so situated, and above all the little jealousies and interested partialities of common minds, one who well knew and felt that truth itself could suffer nothing from the closest enquiries, great and essential benefits to many of the most important concerns of man might with justice have been expected. Though one of the great objects of his labour, the particular subject of these letters, was suspended by his death, yet some of the leading discoveries which usually result from the researches of biblical criticism, were completely ascertained by him. Of these may in particular be mentioned the complete proof (if any further proof were wanting) of the unquestionable interpolation of the passage of the three witnesses, 1 John v. ver. 7. a passage which is now amply proved to have been originally fabricated by a transcriber of the sacred text, and consequently copied into several other codices. It is not my design to enumerate the variations of any celebrated passages which Mr. Carlyle discovered in his MSS.; I only mention this, as it happens to be one which has occasioned more criticism and controversy than any which occurs in the whole range of the Christian scriptures, and of course one which, above all others, the biblical student would most naturally enquire about.

The particular part which Mr. C. proposed to take himself in his intended work, was to have arranged in regular order for publication the various readings which each of the gentlemen who engaged to collate the Greek codices would have supplied from the MS. committed

put to them with great accuracy, and were not puzzled with questions not very easy of solution which were asked by indifferent persons. One of them, a fine looking boy, between seven and eight years old, resolved several complicated problems with the sagacity and correctness of a college student. They answered these questions by working the whole of the numerical relations in their own minds, without the help of pen and ink, or pencil, or any cyphers; but in those which were the most complicated they referred to tables with lines and points dotted on them, which are employed to shew the relations of different quantities. The advantages of this method seem to consist in the use of analysis, by habituating the mind to analyse and trace the series of consequences in any given process, and to refer all the ideas of relation to the impressions made by the sense of sight. It also may serve to increase the power of attention, and to lead young people to attend to sensible objects rather than to abstract notions. For all those studies which depend chiefly upon the sensations of sight it seems well adapted, as for instance, drawing and design. To this department it has been applied, and some specimens were exhibited which did credit to the pupils. They are first taught to draw strait lines, and to represent crystals of different forms, and then to draw from the skeleton and human subject. The bones of the arm, pelvis, and jaw were well drawn with a pencil, and portraits of two school-fellows neatly executed.

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From the researches of such a man, so situated, and above all the little jealousies and interested partialities of common minds, one who well knew and felt that truth itself could suffer nothing from the closest enquiries, great and essential benefits to many of the most important concerns of man might with justice have been expected. Though one of the great objects of his labour, the particular subject of these letters, was suspended by his death, yet some of the leading discoveries which usually result from the researches of biblical criticism, were completely ascertained by him. Of these may in particular be mentioned the complete proof (if any further proof were wanting) of the unquestionable interpolation of the passage of the three witnesses, 1 John v. ver. 7. a passage which is now amply proved to have been originally fabricated by a transcriber of the sacred text, and consequently copied into several other codices. It is not my design to enumerate the variations of any celebrated passages which Mr. Carlyle discovered in his MSS.; I only mention this, as it happens to be one which has occasioned more criticism and controversy than any which occurs in the whole range of the Christian scriptures, and of course one which, above all others, the biblical student would most naturally enquire about.

The particular part which Mr. C. proposed to take himself in his intended work, was to have arranged in regular order for publication the various readings which each of the gentlemen who engaged to collate the Greek codices would have supplied from the MS. committed

to his care. Besides these collations, he had moreover designed to obtain the various readings of several codices yet remaining uncollated in the public libraries of this kingdom, as well as from the recollection of many which former editors of the New Testament had not opportunities of investigating.

But the great and important part of his extensive plan, which he chiefly reserved for himself, was the collation of the Eastern versions.

Though in this very laborious undertaking he had the benefit of some assistance, especially from Mr. Moises,* a gentleman considerably skilled in oriental literature, and advantageously known from a very useful grammar of the Persian language, which forms one of the regular books of study in the East India service, yet still the most material part devolved upon himself. The extent to which he intended to carry this part of his design will appear from the following enumeration which he has given of his oriental manuscripts.

"Mr. Carlyle hopes to supply, by his own exertions, and the assistance of some of his friends skilled in Eastern literature, what has been hitherto one of the great desiderata in biblical criticism; viz. to examine accurately the ancient oriental versions of the New Testament, which have been generally quoted only through the media of miserable Latin translations, and to add their various readings" to his collection of Greek ones. "These versions are chiefly, 1. The Syriac one of the Peshito, supposed to be not much posterior to the first or second century: this Mr. C. trusts completely to investigate. 2. The Syriac one of Philoxenus, where it has not been already examined with accuracy by others. 3. The Arabic one contained in the Polyglot, the text of which Mr. C. is now engaged in publishing.† 4. The Arabic one of Erpenius, which, as it is unaccompanied by a translation, has hitherto been seldom quoted. 5. An Arabic MS. of the four gospels, brought by Mr. C. from Constantinople. 6. The Persic version of the gospels given in the Polyglot. 7. The Persic version of the gospels edited by Wheeloc. 8. The Hebrew version of St. Matthew's gospel, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Besides the above, Mr. C. hopes to be able to enrich his work with the various readings of some other versions that have not yet been published in any edition of the new Testament."

How much it is to be regretted that he did not live to carry into execution this important design, all who know the value of such researches will sufficiently feel. Of his own sense of the essential advantages which it was calculated to produce, he has left us a convincing testimony in the pleasure which he expresses on entering upon his design,

* The present Master of the Head School at Newcastle.

† To facilitate the publication of this work, and prevent the unavoidable loss of time which the transmission of the proof sheets from London would have occasioned, he had procured the types to be sent to Newcastle, and instructed a compositor there to use them, who was to have executed the work under his own immediate superintendence.

design, in his printed prospectus of it.* "It is with the utmost satisfaction that Mr. Carlyle will enter upon the intended work, convinced as he must be, from the effects of similar ones, that while they contribute to clear up many lesser difficulties and obscurities that have arisen from the carelessness or mistakes of transcribers, they demonstrate beyond all doubt or controversy, that the book of our faith, in all essential matters, has descended to us pure and uncorrupted from the time of the Apostles."

I cannot conclude this short view of Mr. Carlyle's great undertaking without repeating the regret which I have already expressed, that a work of so highly important a nature should be abandoned; nor at the same time without indulging the hope that the MSS. if recalled by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, may, before they are returned, be carefully and completely collated, and the collations deposited in some public collection, where any gentleman who may hereafter feel disposed to resume the plan, can have the means of accession to them.

VIGILIUS.

August 25, 1807.

* If by this designation I may be permitted to refer to the paper of "Hints and Observations," already noticed.

ACCOUNT OF PART OF THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF NEW CALEDONIA,

From a Voyage performed in 1803 in the Ship Buffalo from New South Wales.

During the ensuing week several canoes came alongside the *Buffalo* every day. The natives remained on board for many hours, and appeared pleased with every thing they saw. They bartered their spears and bagos, as likewise yams, sugar-canes, and fish, for small pieces of cloth and linen, mostly blue, though scarlet and crimson being their favourite colours, they were eager to obtain the least shred that bore those dyes. Unfortunately and fatally for them, the signal flag, that was hoisted at one end of Skull island (so named by Capt. K. on account of several human skulls being found upon it) as a station, to assist in the survey then taking of the harbour, had a great deal of scarlet in it, being an English jack. About noon on the 29th of May, four canoes that had been round the ship all the morning, put off from her together, and made towards the point where the colours were flying. They were observed from the ship to land, and to seize upon the colours. Upon this the first lieutenant, with one of the mates and four men, went after them in the jolly boat. The natives stopped on the point till our people arrived, when, appearing to understand the cause of their leaving the ship, they made signs that they only wanted to examine the flag. They stepped quietly into their canoes, and paddled away to the side of the island opposite to that abreast of which
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the ship lay. But the boat had no sooner returned on board, than they resumed their purpose, pulled the colours down, and hurried in their canoes towards an extensive island which lay about a mile off. The first lieutenant instantly pursued them, taking the boatswain and serjeant of marines, with two musquets and some ammunition. They were nearly in shore before the jolly-boat got within musquet-shot, when two musquets were fired over their heads, upon which they threw overboard a small piece of the flag, and renewed their endeavours to reach the shore. Another musquet was then fired, after which they threw several spears. Upon this, at the command of the lieutenant, the boatswain and serjeant loaded with ball and fired at the same instant. One of the natives was killed, and fell across the canoe, the ball entering his breast on the left side. Another was wounded, yet not so much as to prevent his jumping out of the canoe, as all the others did, and getting on shore, whence they threw a volley of stones. Notwithstanding their hurry and alarm, they collected together all the pieces of the flag and carried them off. The canoe was brought away by our people. It was a source of much uneasiness on board when we were informed of this poor fellow's death. He was a fine, stout, chearful young man, who had been jumping and dancing on the quarter-deck all the morning. He was unarmed, and not in the same canoe by which the flag, which was the object of contention, had been carried away; nor did he appear to take any active part in their proceedings. We had no opportunity of observing whether they fetched the body away, or whether they performed any funeral obsequies. The only circumstance which we took notice of during our stay relative to their mode of disposing of their dead was, that on one part of Skull island an entire human skeleton was found, under a slight frame of wood-work, in which was likewise inclosed a calabash for holding water.

For several days after this melancholy occurrence no canoes came off; and the weather being perfectly calm, without a ripple on the water, or any thing to disturb the death-like stillness that reigned around us, the gloom that hung over us augmented the regret that we felt for the recent event.

Various schemes were put in practice to entice the natives to renew their visits. Their canoe was taken to the spot whence it was brought and left there, with some green boughs in it. Three or four days more elapsed, without our perceiving any signs of inhabitants: at length we observed one of their largest double canoes making towards the ship. Every thing that could be collected of their favourite colour was held up to entice them to come on board, which, as soon as their canoe was alongside, several of them did, without shewing any symptoms of fear or distrust. There were sixteen men, two girls, and a boy in the canoe. In return for our presents they offered some of their cloth, a few bagos, and some baskets. Six of them passed almost the whole of the day in the cabin, and behaved with great propriety and decorum. We left nothing undone that we thought would please and amuse them. Some of our seamen danced under the orlop-

orlop-deck to the sound of a violin, but the natives greatly preferred the flute, on which, to their great delight, Capt. K. and one of the officers performed several tunes. They listened attentively to the songs which a lady on board sang to that accompaniment, and joined chorus with her in the tune of "tink a tink." Their voices were reckoned soft and melodious. They partook of no sustenance all the day, excepting some ship's biscuit and water, yet towards evening their spirits were much exhilarated. The canoe being made fast under the stern, those in the ship kept looking out and pressing their friends to come on board. At length all of them, except two or three men, and the two girls, whom Capt. K. would not permit to come into the ship, left the canoe. They got up the stern-ladders, and entered by the cabin-windows. The faces, forms, and gestures of the group of natives now assembled in the cabin, who were destitute of all covering, with the Europeans intermixed, and the distinct view from the cabin windows of the wild scenery of the country, by the light of a full moon, then rising from behind the lofty peaked mountains, would have given ample scope for the abilities of a painter; and much regret was expressed at the want of a good artist on board, who might have taken a characteristic sketch of the strange but interesting scene.

The boats being all employed in making a survey of the harbour, few opportunities occurred for excursions of pleasure or instruction. On the evening of the following day the seine was hauled on the fine sandy beach of an island at a little distance from the ship, but with very indifferent success. We sometimes caught very fine snappers with hooks and lines; the colours of these fish were beautiful beyond description; some of them were covered with circles of a bright lilac colour, with a black spot in the centre of each circle, and their fins and tails of a deep yellow; others were of a fine pink colour, with purple waves, and purple and yellow fins; various other tints, most fancifully and beautifully contrasted, adorned other individuals of this sort of fish. Water-snakes were also in abundance, and very handsome, being of a delicate white, with jet black spots or rings.

The heat was found at times very oppressive, and none of the passengers or crew were sorry when the anchor was weighed on the morning of the 18th of June.

After leaving the harbour, we continued our course as near the coast as we could with safety. Some parts of it seemed more mountainous than what has before been described, and the reef appeared a formidable barrier the whole way. On the 22d we passed the extreme point of it, not a little indeed to our satisfaction, as we had several very unpleasant alarms; the man at the mast-head having called out three or four times that we were in the midst of breakers. At one time rocks above water were thought to be discerned, but upon nearing the supposed danger, it was found to arise from the reflection of the clouds passing the sun. This reef, so fraught with danger, extends three hundred miles along the south-west coast of New Caledonia.

SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS CONTINUED.

Reformation. Reform.

Reformation is the *forming again*; reform is the *new form*: the first is the process, the second the result. The words are at home in a pottery, where the vases, which by any accident become dented in the drying, are cast again into the mould, or placed anew on the turn, to be reformed.

La réformation est l'action de réformer; la réforme en est l'effet.

Girard.

The reformation of popery undertaken by Luther did little honour to his sense or to his taste; but it produced a beneficial reform in the method of public instruction. In a period of reformation, men are applying remedies to social disorders; in a period of reform, the cure is effected, the complaints have vanished. Reform is too often of shorter endurance than reformation. The reformation of parliament should be accomplished piece-meal: subdivide Yorkshire into three shires, consolidate Rutland and Leicester into one; grant charters of representation to the populous towns of recent growth; and add to the number of metropolitan members;—but, if you wish to preserve the constitution, beware of realizing suddenly an extensive reform.

Justice of the Peace. Justiciary. Justicer.

The resident magistrate of a parish, or a hundred, is named in England a justice. They were called wardens, or keepers, of the peace, says Blackstone, till the statute 34 Edward III. gave them the power of trying felonies; and then they acquired the appellation of *justices of the peace*.

This vulgarism deserves reprobation. Translate it into any other language, *justitia pacis* or *une justice de la paix*, and every one will be shocked at the barbarism of the denomination. There are two ways of curing the blemish; the one is to liberalize the word *justicer*, which in many places is used by the common people; the other, to modernize the word *justiciary*. Of each magistrate who is called *justiciarius forestæ*, &c. it might be convenient to say *justiciary*; and of the provincial or district magistrate, *justicer*.

To stay. To remain.

To stay, is to desist from motion; to remain, is to persevere in rest: the stayer and the remainer are both standing still; but the former intends to go forwards, the latter intends to be left behind.

He stays in the country till after Christmas. They remain in London this whole year. The packet-boat stays for me. The books have been sold; but the rest of the furniture remains.

To stay (German, *stehen*) means *to stand*, which, as it is the preparation for stopping, becomes its natural designative. Staith, a kay or wharf, is *where one stayeth*. Remainder, for *that which remains*,

mains, is impurely formed; *remain* would be more analogous with *complaint*, *attaint*, *restraint*, *paint*, &c.

Sedition. Uproar. Tumult. Riot.

Sedition is derived from *sed*, apart, and *ire* to go, and means a separation of the people. New opinions in theology or politics occasion *seditions*. *Uproar* is derived from *auf*, up, and *rühren*, to stir, and means a stirring-up of the people. He who evulgates new opinions in theology or politics, occasions *uproar*. *Tumult* is derived from *tumulus*, a heap of earth raised by barrowsfuls, and means an accumulation of people, a gathering of the croud. When bread is dear, hostile *tumults* often take place at the bakers' shops and at the corn-mills. *Riot* is derived from *riotta*, a quarrel, and means the change from vociferous collection to violent interference. When a riot begins, the magistrate must cause the riot-act to be read aloud, before he may employ the soldiery to disperse the people.

Some of our writers have imagined that the word *uproar* is derived from *to roar* (Saxon, *raran*) and therefore suppose it includes the idea of noise, which is a mistake. So Holiday: 'The uproar was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard.' The word ought to have been spelt *uproor*.

To improve. To meliorate. To emend. To better.

The Latin *probus* is a contraction of *probat*, tried: the English verb *to improve* is said by Skinner to be derived from *in* and *probus*, and to mean *probum facere*; now as *probus* is used in a good sense for *approved*, so *probum facere* may signify, it should seem, *to make trial of successfully, by experience to sanction*. But the Latin infinitive *improbare*, whence *to improve*, is the natural and real derivative, means no such thing; on the contrary, it signifies *to disapprove, to disallow, to disrelish, to reproach*: the *in* of the compound is not the preposition *into*, but the privative *against*. The substantive *improbatio*, whence our *improbation*, always means, as defined by Johnson, the act of disallowing. *To improve*, therefore, is a wholly vitious word, of which the signification attributed to it by English writers has no parallel, no corroboration in the language whence it has been imported, nor even in the modern French. Perhaps it is a corruption of *to imp-groove*, deriving from the falconers, who were wont to insert *imps*, or adscititious feathers, in a *groove*, or slit, made in the hawk's wing. Gardeners again *imp-groove*, or ingraft, fruit-trees, and may have lent the term to agriculturists, who apply it very freely to their methods of bettering the produce of land. In the one case a new meaning, in the other case a new spelling should be given to the word: in its present form it is a rustic vulgarism. Pope has it,

Heaven seems improv'd with a superior ray.

The line is otherwise worthy of an Irish poet: how should rays from above fall on heaven?

From

From the Latin *melior*, better, or from the French *ameliorer*, to better, derives the legitimate word *to meliorate*, or *to ameliorate*.

From the Latin *emendare*, to efface blemishes (the etymon is *menda*, a spot) derives the English verb *to amend*, or rather *to emend*.

To meliorate supposes or not denies that a thing is well already; *to amend* implies something wrong. Incorrect writing requires emendation; dull writing requires melioration. *To better* is the Saxon word for *to meliorate*, and differs only in being plainer, less refined, less affected.

How comes it that the comparatives, *melior* and *better*, are used in a sense diametrically opposite to their positives, *malus* and *bad*? Perhaps these two words at first signified *strong*. The savage views strength in another as an odious quality, because it is likely to prove hostile and inconvenient; but, in comparing two strange individuals, he will give the preference to the stronger; self being no longer the secret object of comparison, he will regard with complacency the very quality which he before viewed with apprehension, and thus *strong* man may excite the feeling expressed by *bad* man, and *stronger* man the feeling expressed by *better* man. So, in the Greek, *κακίτερος* has sometimes an obnoxious sense; but *καλίσσων* and *κατίστος* a good one. Terence has *male meluo* for *I strongly fear*. In the gothic dialects *bad* seems to be contracted from *beald*, quick, bold.

To copy. To imitate. To counterfeit.

By what gradations of metonymy the Latin word *copia* can have attained the signification of the English *copy*, there is difficulty in guessing. The train of modification seems to have been laid early, for Plautus has *Tuam copiam eccam!* Perhaps the scribes first called their text, then their task or allowance, and lastly their transcript, by the name *copia*. To copy now means to transcribe; and also to transfer a delineation. A copy is a transcript of a writing, or a likeness of a picture. Imitate derives from the Latin *imitare* to make a likeness. Counterfeit derives from the French *contrefaire*, to make against, or in competition with, something else; to mock, to ape, to simulate, to parody.

We copy a writing when we transcribe the words; we imitate a writing when we transcribe the fashion of the letters; we counterfeit a writing when we put off the likeness for the original.

We copy an author when we transcribe his words; we imitate an author when we adopt the peculiarities of his style; we counterfeit an author when we impose a forged for a real production.

One copies from sterility; one imitates from esteem; one counterfeits for pastime.

To copy with servility; to imitate with embellishment; to counterfeit with caricature.

Oblong. Oval.

Oblong, from the Latin *oblongus*, means longer than broad: oval, from the Latin *ovum*, egg, means egg-shaped. It is usual to call figures

figures rectilinearly bounded oblong, and figures curvilinearly bounded oval, when the length exceeds the breadth; but, in strictness, the term oblong is applicable to curvilinear figures, although the term oval is not applicable to rectilinear figures.

Mist. Fog.

By mist, says Dr. Trusler, is understood a thin cloud hanging very low; or rain so extremely small as not to be perceived in drops. By fog is implied a moist vapour near the surface of the land; or water so dense as to obscure the sight. The mist falls, the fog rises.

The Anglo Saxon *mist* signifies gloom; the Danish *fog* means cloud; the Hollandish *fok* is a worsted gauze of which streamers are made; so that dim transparency seems to be the radical idea in both words. Wholly to account for the usage indicated by Dr. Trusler, mist should mean *cloud*, and fog should mean *smoak*.

Justness. Precision.

That is just which is *jussum*, commanded; which is according to law, to rule, to order. He writes with justness who obeys the precept of the grammarian or of the rhetorician.

Præcidere is to note or mark with a stroke, as carpenters do before they saw; to cut a little before, as drapers do who are to rend the residue; to pare away with purpose and foresight. *Præcision* of style is apt brevity. That is precise which is close cut so as to fit.

Justness prevents our running into errors; precision removes every thing that is useless.

Trusler.

Precision of discourse is a mark of justness of mind.

Trusler.

The rhetorists have employed the word precision to designate the highest perfection of composition, and class aptness, or putting the right word in the right place, under the head precision. Perhaps *hit-tingness* deserves to become a word of art: to hit the mark, to err on neither side, to attain the very end at which one aims, whether of amplification or condensation, whether of clearness or obscurity, whether of panegyric or satire, whether of nakedness or ornament, is the criterion of skill. Precision of style is often, but not always conducive to a writer's purpose.

Painting. Picture.

Painting is derived from *paint*, which signifies the colouring material; hence the presence of such colours constitutes a painting. The sign of the chequer is a painting.

Picture is derived from *pingere*, which means to delineate, and is perhaps originally but an orthographic variety of *ingere*; hence the presence of representative delineation or design constitutes a picture. Embroidery is called *pictura textilis*. We say pictures in tapestry, pictures in mosaic.

The

The painting is almost the natural man :
He is but outside.

Shakspeare.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or dis-
please but in memory.

Bacon.

West's works are rather good pictures than good paintings : he ex-
cels in drawing and composition, he fails in colouring; his drab-co-
loured creations are shapen in fine moulds.

School. Academy.

Schola was used of the lobby to a bath-house, of a piazza, and of
other inclosed places where philosophers occasionally gave lessons.
Academus was a citizen of Athens, who kept a gymnasium, or school
of bodily exercises, and who finally bequeathed his house and garden
to the public: it became a favourite walk for the philosophers.
School, therefore, excites an idea of confinement, where the lessons
are given between four walls; and academy an idea of liberty, where
instruction is picked up on the saunter.

Schools begin the education; academies finish it.

Trusler.

School is generally applied to any house of discipline and instruc-
tion, where admission is venal. Academy is applied technically to
those voluntary combinations of men of letters, who aspire not to
teach but to improve the arts or sciences.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

PERSIAN COUPLETS EXPLAINED.

Sir,

I HAVE been waiting with some impatience to see a trans-
lation of the Persian Couplets inserted in the 6th number of your
elegant miscellany, by *Aalm Ahlee*, as also an answer to the questions
connected with them, and am surprized that none has yet appeared.

Of the merit of the following attempt your readers who understand
the original must judge, who will probably think with me, that it is
impossible to preserve in any translation what the inserter stiles "the
beautiful paranomasia of the original."

Who the author was, and to what work the verses originally be-
longed, I am unable to say: I have met with them in the commence-
ment of a Persian *prose* work on the Martyrs, entitled "*Roozel
alshuheda*, but in this work they are evidently introduced as a quota-
tion.

I am in doubts also whether they were composed originally by a
Mohammedan, a Jew, or a Christian, as they seem to favour either
of these systems. The *Namah hemed i too* (the book of thy praise)
in the third line, may either refer to the *Koran*, the *Zibboor*, or book
of

of *Psalms*, or to the *Anjeel* or Scriptures of the *New Testament*. And as to the *Nam hebceb i too* (the name of thy friend) in the fourth line, it may either refer to Mohammed, Abraham, or Jesus Christ. The version I have given it will suit either, and may be sung by the *Moslem*, the *Jew*, or the *Christian*.

Wine from the cup of Anguish yields relief;
And proves *our hearts'* best balm for ev'ry grief:
Even ills to us that deep afflictions give,
As blessings in *our hearts'* remembrance live:
'Tis thus the *sacred volume* of thy praise
Its healing influence o'er *our heart* displays;
And that *lov'd name* thro' which its favours flow
Makes *our sad hearts* with joys transporting glow.

C. F.

Bristol, July 15, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE MUTINY AT MALTA.

Sir,

THE following narrative of the late mutiny at Malta is an extract from the journal of an eye-witness to the whole proceedings. Should you deem it worthy a place in the *Athenæum*, I offer it for insertion. With respect to facts, it may be relied upon, which I am sorry to find cannot be said of the very short and imperfect accounts of this extraordinary mutiny that I have seen published in the newspapers.

On the 4th of April, about two o'clock in the afternoon, some unusual commotions were first observed in Fort Ricazoli, which was garrisoned by Count Froberg's regiment, a body of men composed of almost all nations, though principally consisting of Bulgarians, Serbians, Albanians, and other Greek subjects of the Turkish empire. Firing of musquets, and other symptoms of disorder about the barracks, first attracted our attention; when at the moment, the English colours that were seen flying at the signal post were hauled down, and the Russian ensign hoisted in their place; the draw-bridge was taken up, and the gates of the fortress closed. These alarming signs of revolt were still more confirmed, by observing the riotous soldiers forcing some English artillery-men (about twenty of whom with an officer were upon duty there) to load and point the guns and mortars on the city of Valette. Some men, who escaped by leaping over the walls, brought information of the whole proceedings, and stated that the major of the regiment (*Schæmmelkettel*) in attempting to quell the mutiny, was dangerously wounded; the Adjutant, *Schwaltz*, and another officer of the name of *De Watville*, inhumanly murdered, as well as an artillery-man who refused to deliver up the keys of the magazine.

magazine. Several privates of the regiment were likewise killed in the commencement of these disorders.

The British troops in the garrison were now called out, and the 39th regiment immediately ordered to march to Fort Ricazoli; the guns of Fort Elmo, which commanded the position of the mutineers, were manned by the Royal Artillery; and every thing seemed to announce a resolution to quell their disorders by force. The Royal Maltese regiment, that was quartered in Città Vittoriosa, first arrived under the *glacis* of Ricazoli, and took a position protected in its front by some stone walls. This was soon joined by the 39th. General Villettes, the commandant of the garrison, at this time received a message from the ringleaders of the mutiny, demanding the discharge of the regiment, ships to convey them home, some money, and a free pardon, otherwise they would fire on the city, and do all the mischief possible. They were answered, that the General could not treat with rebellious soldiers, and that they must surrender at discretion. On the morning of April 5th the guns of Fort St. Angelo were manned by seamen, the bastions of Valette which overlooked Ricazoli were further fortified with cannon, breast-works of sand-bags were thrown up in front, and every piece of artillery in Malta which pointed towards Fort Ricazoli, was held in readiness to fire. These amounted in all to no less than one hundred and seventy pieces of cannon, besides which twenty-four large mortars were loaded, and elevated for the purpose of throwing shells. On the land side the blockade of the place was closely maintained by a strong body of troops. But all these formidable preparations had no other effect than to keep us more anxiously in suspense, which continued, without any orders given for active measures, till late in the evening, when it proved evidently the intention of the General to reduce the insurgents by famine. This delay rendered them, however, more bold and daring in their designs; a spirit of union and system was already manifest in their operations, by the more deliberate precautions that were observed by them in pointing their guns and mortars, and bringing out a greater number to bear upon the city. In short, they no longer seemed to consider themselves in a situation to be commanded, an opinion which appeared too evident by a second message they sent in the course of the day, not as before, to demand a pardon, but to demand provisions for 800 men,

* The harbour of Malta is almost entirely enclosed with fortifications; and what is remarkable, the guns that are distributed upon this extensive range of batteries can almost all be brought to bear upon the entrance. This is very narrow, not exceeding three hundred yards wide. On the two points of land which compose this entrance two strong fortresses have been erected; that on the eastern shore is called Fort Ricazoli, and its opposite Fort St. Elmo. The guns of the latter completely command the former, in consequence of the greater elevation of its site, as well as of its construction. Fort Ricazoli is also commanded by the eastern bastions of Valette, by the saluting battery on the hill of Scerberras, and on the other side of the water by the imposing tiers of cannon on the castle of St. Angelo; and again, by several batteries along the heights of Vittoriosa and Cotonnere—thus forming in the whole nearly a complete circle of commanding positions.

men, the denial of which would be looked upon as a tacit signal to fire upon Vallette. This message, extravagant as it was, produced no other effect than an order to return the fire of the mutineers the instant it should be commenced; nor did their growing insolence seem to strike the General with any other idea than a more cautious determination to act on the defensive. However, it has been said, and probably with justice, that his conduct in this instance was influenced by considerations of prudence and humanity, too frequently disregarded by idle spectators, or by persons who reason too superficially on events in which they have neither personal interest nor responsibility to influence their actions. By those, therefore, who were guided by impartiality and liberality of sentiment, it was maintained, that though General Villette could without difficulty have dismantled the fortress of Ricazoli, and obliged it to surrender in a short time, by means of the commanding positions in his power, yet that such a resolution would have been attended with melancholy results. It was to be apprehended that the first discharge of artillery would render the mutineers desperate enough to fire both their mortars and great guns on the city, assassinate all the officers and their families whom they detained with the artillerymen as hostages, and, lastly, blow up the magazine of which they had possession—thus involving in one general ruin themselves, and all those of their comrades who still remained attached to the British cause. The General, therefore, continued firm in the determination he had taken to reduce them by famine, and constantly declined to profit by the zeal and ardour of all the garrison (who eagerly wished for an assault) confident that a delay of a few days would place the mutineers in his power, without any of the dreadful consequences which he had reason to fear had he pursued a different line of conduct.

On the other hand, it has been alledged, that there are circumstances in which it is imprudent to be cautious, and what appears humanity proves an ill-timed weakness; where slow measures, however justly planned and wisely executed, must give place to bold decision, the only effort in such cases that renders *one* resolute mind superior to the fickle efforts and impotent designs of an undetermined multitude. *Such* is mutiny—and, in this view of the subject, the advocates of military discipline and of national honour hesitated not to affirm, that the indignity offered to the British flag should instantly have been resisted by force, and no terms listened to till this had re-occupied its former station. Neither were they convinced of the prudence of passive measures, maintaining that a prompt fire would have unsettled the attempts of the ringleaders, as yet hardly acquainted with their own sentiments, fluctuating in their plans, and fearing the event of whatever measures they might adopt. They were led also to believe, that a considerable number of the insurgents, not equally interested in the success of the mutiny, would of course gain the ascendancy, urged not only by a sense of duty, but by the more immediate sense of safety, to which a well-directed fire would recall them. As

to the officers and others who were detained in the fortress, it has further been said, that the same prompt measures which would restore order would likewise save *them*, since, reduced to the necessity of a speedy surrender of the fort or their lives, the majority of the regiment would most probably be happy to protect their officers, in order to secure their own pardon.

Be that as it may, early on the 6th of April the mutineers had once more recourse to treaty. An officer, whose wife was retained as a pledge of his return, was sent to the General with a repetition of their former demands. The message was of course an useless errand, though the bearer of it served to impress us with the peculiar horror of his situation. He returned with the gloomy reflection, that the failure of his mission might probably the sooner involve himself and family in the fate that seemed too surely to await them! A few hours after it appeared, by several of their movements, that reflection, which which always sooner or later follows the commission of crimes, began to disturb the unanimity of the mutineers. At one moment a white flag was hoisted by them, the next it was lowered; attempts were again made to hoist it, evidently intimating that a strong party had already formed in opposition to the turbulent. Influenced by this circumstance, as well as moved by a desire to extricate the officers and their families from their horrid situation, the General again sent several respectable men, in company with some Greek priests, to urge the mutineers to surrender, and trust to his clemency. It was in vain; all hopes of this kind were at an end, and it was found that they still persisted in their former demands and their original threats. Another day passed, nothing particular occurred, except fruitless claims on *one hand* and fruitless expostulations on *the other*.

On the 8th of April, to our great surprize, the wives and children of the officers were allowed to depart from the fortress. After they had passed the ditch, the gates were immediately closed as before. The distress that the mutineers suffered for want of provisions was no longer concealed. In the despair of the moment they loudly acknowledged it, and threatened, for the last time, to end the affair with all the horrors which their madness could devise. They demanded provisions by such an hour, declaring it to be their firm resolution in case of refusal to blow up themselves, the fort, and every thing contained in it; but scarcely had the hour expired, when another message arrived, by which we learned that they would still suspend their fate by an indiscriminate massacre of every officer and Englishman in the fort, to satisfy their hunger and revenge the feelings of their disappointment. Captain Fade, of the artillery, whom we had daily been accustomed to see on a particular angle of one of the bastions of the fort, was now removed. As they carried him away, he by signs took leave of the British officers that were under the walls, and threw his sword and sash into the *fosse* as they hurried him to his fate! It was now no longer expected that palliative means would be persisted in, since the ostensible object of such measures was at an end

end. In short, every man was at his post, and a signal from the palace was eagerly looked for to commence a fire from all the batteries. Had this been made, I have not a doubt that every gun in Fort Ricazoli would have been disabled in a few minutes. The day, however, passed—nothing effected!

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.

Sir,

YOUR Querist misconceives the passage quoted from Ben Jonson relative to jingling spurs, in page 145 of the present volume; there were no bells appended to the spurs, as he supposes, but the ornaments alluded to were the gilt spurs worn by the numberless poor knights created by James the first, the rowels of which were intentionally so loosely fixed in the neck of the instrument, that they caused the jingling described by the poet; and it is the subject of ridicule with various other contemporary dramatists. Passarello, the clown in Marston's "Malcontent," says, he "utters small fragments, as your knight courts your city widow with jingling his gilt spurs, advancing his rich-coloured beard, and taking tobacco." One of these same spurs is now in my possession, and the inspection of it would completely satisfy your correspondent on this head. You and I can remember when the military of this country wore their spurs so low on the heel, that the rowel at every "foot-fall" created a noise as ostentatiously attractive and disgusting as the foppish practice ridiculed by Ben Jonson.

Dr. Towers was perfectly correct in representing Michael Drayton as having published in 1593 a poem entitled "Rowland's Sacrifice to the Nine Muses." It is not, indeed, to be found in the folio edition of 1748, or the 8vo. of 1753. But this omission is not the only one. It is not generally known that these collections were made by Oldys, with less than his usual accuracy. Besides the poem above referred to, he has omitted "Idea's Mirrour, Amours in Quartozains," 4to. 1594, described in *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. 290. "The Harmonie of the Church, containing Spiritual Songs, &c." 4to. 1591; and many smaller poems scattered in the miscellanies of his time, and prefixed to the works of his friends.

Poor Drayton does not appear to have been upon good terms with those patrons of learning the booksellers. In one of his Letters to Drummond, the 14th of April, 1619, he says, "I thank you, my dear sweet Drummond, for your good opinion of Polyolbion. I have done twelve books more, that is, from the 18th book, which was Kent (if you note it) all the east parts, and north to the river of Twced; but it lieth by me, for the booksellers and I are in terms; they

they are a company of base knaves, whom I scorn and kick at." The concluding twelve books were not published till 1622.

Francis Meres, in his "Wit's Treasury," 1598, says, "as Aulus Persius Flaccus is reported among all writers to be of an honest life and upright conversation, so Michael Drayton (quem toties honoris et amoris causa nomino) among schollers, poets, souldiers, and all sorts of people, is held for a man of virtuous disposition, honest conversation, and well-governed carriage; which is almost miraculous among good wits in these declining and corrupt times."

It is painful to remark the obscurity into which Drayton had sunk in the last century. Warburton, in his notes on Shakespeare, speaks of the *Polyolbion* as the work of *one* Drayton; and Goldsmith, when the "Citizen of the World" is shewn his monument in Westminster Abbey, exclaims with astonishment, "Drayton! why I never heard of him before!"

It may be worth while to observe, that the beautiful epitaph on his monument, which is with hesitation and doubt attributed to Ben Jonson by Whalley, is in Ashmole's Museum, article A. 38, ascribed to Randolph, author of "the Muses' Looking-glass." The lines may be given—

Do, pious marble, let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's sacred name; whose dust
We recommend unto thy trust.
Protect his memory, preserve his story,
And be a lasting monument of his glorye.
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasury of his name,
His name, which cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST.

For the Athenæum.

SKETCH OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EDINBURGH, (concluded.)

The state of political opinion in Edinburgh is varied, as in other places, by the old established distinction of Whig and Tory; and the character and opposition of the parties, arising out of this distinction, are perhaps as strongly marked here as in any other town in the kingdom. The Tory or Melville party, for the expressions in Scotland are regarded as perfectly identical, is certainly predominant both in numbers and influence; a circumstance which cannot be thought surprising, when we consider how important is the operation of interest and power in the formation of political character. Of the fifteen Scotch Judges, it is confidently said that eleven owe their elevation, directly

directly or indirectly, to a connection with this party; and the exertion of a similar influence in the distribution of other high offices, as well as of the pensions and minor gratuities which are at the disposal of government, has created a phalanx of political power on this side of the question, which is fully competent to withstand any present attempts at its dissolution. The Whig party in Edinburgh is, however, by no means inconsiderable; including a number of individuals eminently distinguished for their enlightened understandings, and for the extent and value of their literary acquirements.

The places for religious worship in Edinburgh are numerous; and if external appearances may on this point be regarded as truly indicative of the internal feelings, there certainly exists among the inhabitants a much more general and animated spirit of devotion than is usually met with on the south of the Tweed. The same circumstance, indeed, is observable throughout the whole of Scotland; the churches are almost always well filled, and domestic worship is frequent among the middle and lower classes of society. Various causes may have contributed to produce this effect: the national character of the Scotch; the circumstances attending the reformation of religion in the country; and the peculiarities connected with their present church establishment and mode of worship. It must be remarked, however, that this comparative strictness of religious observances in Scotland is in a state of gradual decline; and, in Edinburgh particularly, many circumstances, which were formerly reprobated as gross improprieties of conduct, are now tolerated by all but a few of the most rigid of its inhabitants. A walk on Sunday evening is considered as a perfectly allowable amusement; and few, in the present day, are inclined to regard the diversions of the theatre with that horror which the anathemas and interdictions of the presbyterian clergy formerly inspired. Whether the change is to be contemplated as a deviation from the due simplicity and propriety of religious conduct, or as a rational relief from the errors of a superstitious age, this is not the place to determine.

The doctrines of the church of Scotland are strictly Calvinistic; and the frequency of their introduction into discourses from the pulpit would rank a large proportion of the Scotch clergy with that description of preachers, to which in England the term *evangelical* is usually applied. This characteristic distinction is pointed out in Scotland by the more appropriate denominations of the *wild* and *moderate* parties; the former thundering forth all the terrors of its orthodoxy; the latter, to use the language of the Ayrshire poet,

Opening out its cauld harangues
On practice and on morals.

The General Assembly of the Scotch church is the place where the respective strength of these parties is brought into most active competition. At this meeting, which is held annually in Edinburgh, a tolerably accurate estimate may be formed of the talents and eloquence

quence of the Scotch clergy; and it is probable that the general impression left upon the mind of the stranger from this observation would be decidedly in their favour. In a celebrated case which occurred about two years ago, the doctrine of Causation was discussed in this assembly, in a manner which reflected much credit upon the ability of the members, however it might be considered with a reference to their character as pastors of a Christian church.

Besides the several places of public worship connected with the Scotch establishment, and the numerous meeting-houses of different classes of dissenters, there are in Edinburgh two or three chapels belonging to the old episcopal church of Scotland, in which are retained all the ancient forms of this establishment. One of the bishops resides in the town, and performs regularly the duties of his ministerial office. There are likewise in Edinburgh three chapels of the English episcopal establishment, where the form of worship is similar in every respect to that observed in England. The organs in these chapels were formerly objects of extreme abhorrence to the rigid among the presbyterians; and, even yet, the opprobrious name of the *whistling kirk* testifies the dislike of the common people to what they consider to be a relic of catholic superstition. This prejudice, however, is so much on the wane, that it is probable not many years will elapse before the organ is admitted even into the churches of the Scotch establishment. If the various artifices of eloquence are employed to excite the religious feelings of an audience, there surely can be no impropriety in the attempt to kindle the glow of devotion by the inspiring influence of musical sound. The only plausible objection to the introduction of the organ arises from the possibility of its interference with vocal music; and, if we consider what is actually the case in most of the English churches, the objection will appear not entirely devoid of foundation.

In a sketch of this kind it would be impossible to give a minute account of the different literary institutions of Edinburgh, or to pursue to any length the various remarks which objects of this description naturally suggest to the mind. The college, however, being the most extensive and important of these institutions, seems to require a more particular attention; and, I trust, a few observations upon its present state and system of education will not be found uninteresting.

The university of Edinburgh was established in the year 1582, by a royal charter from King James VI. and from that period to the present has been progressively advancing in its reputation as a school of literature and science. The buildings connected with this institution are situated in the Old Town, on the most southerly of the three ridges. They were originally constructed on so small a scale, and their plan was found so unsuitable to the subsequent prosperous state of the college, that it was deemed necessary some years ago to erect a new building for the accommodation of the professors and students. A subscription was accordingly opened, a part of the old structure was removed, and the erection of a new one commenced, under the directions

directions of Mr. Adam, as an architect. The plan, however, was so extensive, and so many unforeseen obstacles occurred to its execution, that, notwithstanding the large amount of the subscription, and a subsequent royal donation of 10,000*l.* the greater part of the building still remains in an unfinished state, and will continue so, unless some considerable assistance is afforded by parliament for its completion. At present the college business is conducted in what remains of the old building, and in that part of the new structure which has been finished. The whole assemblage of buildings has a motley, irregular appearance, and is destitute of many of those accommodations which are required by the present state of the institution.

The plan of education pursued in the college of Edinburgh materially differs from that adopted in the English universities; and a comparison of their respective merits might form an interesting and important subject of discussion. At Edinburgh the students have much less individual connection with the university than is the case at Oxford or Cambridge; they are dispersed in lodgings in different parts of the town, and no direct obligation is imposed upon them to attend to the daily business of the college. In this respect, perhaps, too much licence is allowed to a body of young men, many of whom have never before been dependent on their own guidance, and who are without those connections in the place which might steady their habits of industry, and preserve them from the idleness and dissipation to which their situation presents so many allurements. It may be remarked on the other hand, that the greater distance at which they are placed from each other, takes away one strong temptation to dissoluteness of conduct, and that by this entire freedom from restriction they are frequently enabled to form connections in the town, which are highly conducive to their improvement as well as temporary gratification. From what has been said before of the general state of society in Edinburgh, it will be evident that the latter circumstance is of peculiar importance in this place. Among a particular class of the inhabitants, more especially, a cast of conversation prevails in the common visiting parties, which renders an admission to them highly desirable for the young student. Instruction cannot obtain access to the mind under a more pleasing form than that of colloquial intercourse; nor does knowledge, thus acquired, lose any of its permanency by the almost insensible manner in which it is conveyed.

The business of the university is entirely conducted through the medium of lectures, delivered by professors of the different departments of science and literature. The number of professors is about thirty, of whom eleven are connected with the several branches of medical study, three with the divinity classes, and three with those of law. The remainder are occupied with the classes of general literature, the languages, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, &c. As the emoluments of the different professors depend almost entirely on the fees they receive from the students, a spirit of individual exertion is created among them, eminently favourable to
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the general interests of the college. It is worthy of remark, that the existence of a different system in a neighbouring Scotch university has been the means of bringing it to the extreme verge of annihilation; so true is the old proverbial saying, that "money makes the mare to go," even where literature is the subject of the personification. The usual fee at Edinburgh to each course of lectures is three guineas, independently of some small gratuities to the porter who attends at the lecture-room. The courses continue during the whole of the session, or from the beginning of November to the end of April in the ensuing year. The few which are given during the summer months are usually of shorter duration.

I have no means of stating with exactness the number of students attending the college of Edinburgh; but taking the average of the last five years, it certainly would not fall much below fifteen hundred. Of this number it is probable that about six hundred are occupied in the study of physic, three hundred in the studies of divinity and law, and the remainder in the acquirement of the languages and of general literature. Very little distinction with respect to college forms is made among these different classes of students. At the commencement of the session, all those who wish it go through the ceremony of matriculation, which consists simply in the enrolment of the name in the college books, accompanied by a small donation from each individual to the public library of the university. The society of the students among themselves is determined, in a great measure, by the pursuits in which they are engaged. The students of medicine, divinity and law, regarded as bodies, have little connection with each other, and differ very considerably in many of their habits and modes of life. Those engaged in the studies of divinity and law, are, with few exceptions, all natives of Scotland; a natural consequence of the peculiarities in the Scotch church and judicial establishments. In the Latin and Greek classes the greater number of the students are very young, and belong principally to the town and neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

As a school of medicine, this university undoubtedly ranks higher than any other at present in existence. The important and valuable labours of Cullen, of Black, and of other celebrated contemporary teachers, are now indeed for ever closed; but the various branches of medical education are still conducted with a degree of ability, spirit, and industry which continues to this department all the reputation it formerly enjoyed. A sufficient testimony is borne to this fact by the increase which has progressively taken place in the number of the medical students; an increase too considerable, on the whole, to be accounted for by a reference to any causes external to the state of the university. Among the professors connected with the different branches of medicine, there are six who are distinctly named the *faculty*, and who possess some peculiar rights in the college. A student, proposing to take out a medical degree, must previously attend the course of lectures delivered by each of these professors; and, at the period of graduation, is submitted to their examinations, as a test
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of his admission or non-admission to the honours of a diploma. The professorships, thus distinguished, are those of anatomy, chemistry, *materia medica*, the practice of physic, physiology, and botany. Excepting the botanical class, which opens in May, the business of all these classes is conducted during the six months of the winter session. The anatomical theatre is situated in the new part of the college buildings, and is remarkable for its spaciousness and elegance. The dissecting-room attached to it is large, and possesses all the requisite conveniences; but the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of subjects for dissection renders Edinburgh very greatly inferior to London as a school for practical anatomy; and it is a general custom with the young men who take degrees in this university to pass a winter in the English metropolis, either before or subsequent to graduation. The present professor of anatomy, Dr. Monro, sen. has occupied the chair during a period of about fifty years, but now gives only the surgical part of the course, the anatomical demonstration being conducted by his son, Dr. Alex. Monro. The course of chemistry at Edinburgh is perhaps superior to any other delivered in the kingdom. Dr. Hope, the present professor, and the immediate successor of Dr. Black, conjoins to a thorough understanding of his subject a neatness, and facility of experiment, which render his lectures on this important branch of science more than usually interesting and valuable. The lecture-room is not large, but is fitted up so as to accommodate a very considerable audience; a measure rendered necessary by the number of students generally attending this course. Of the other medical lectures the most important, perhaps, are those on the practice of physic, delivered by Dr. Gregory. This gentleman, who has deservedly attained the highest celebrity as a physician, is known to the literary world by a metaphysical work, directed principally against the doctrine of necessity, in which he labours to convict the supporters of this doctrine of wilful misapprehension and inaccuracy of statement, and to expose the fallacy of their principles by mathematical reasoning, as well as by arguments derived from the nature and attributes of the human mind. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Gregory's metaphysical talents, his merits as a medical teacher are certainly very great, his lectures being rendered particularly valuable to the student by the abundance of practical information which they contain.

The examinations for degrees of medicine at Edinburgh are conducted with a strictness and impartiality extremely creditable to the professor, and very favourable at the same time to the interests of the university. The importance of guarding the public against the impositions of pretended medical skill may readily be appreciated; and no method appears so well calculated to effect this end as the test of a fair and liberal examination, which, while it excludes the pretensions of ignorance, may give their due value to the information and acquisitions of the industrious student. The number of graduates at Edinburgh has been progressively increasing since the first establishment of the medical school, and at the present period not unfrequently ex-

ceeds forty annually, of whom, it is probable that the foreign students compose about a fifth part. The examinations are all conducted in the Latin language; a practice which, though disadvantageous on some accounts, is not without its general utility. The first examination, which constitutes the principal ordeal of the abilities of the candidate, takes place privately at the houses of one or other of the faculty; the remainder are conducted publicly in the library of the university; but, though more formal, are of much less real importance and difficulty to the graduate.

The reputation of Edinburgh, as a school of divinity and law, is by no means inconsiderable, though more confined than that which it derives from the conduct of the medical department. The greater number of young men who enter into the church of Scotland, remain for some years in the divinity hall here, as a preparation for the active duties of the ministerial office, studying the general doctrines of religion, and exercising themselves in pulpit composition and delivery. A good deal of doctrinal orthodoxy prevails at present among this class of students; all, no doubt, destined to the future edification and improvement of the people, with the generality of whom a preacher of the *wild party* seldom fails of obtaining credit. Connected with the department of divinity, are professorships of church history and Hebrew; the latter study, however, is by no means in present vogue among the divines of the Scotch church; less so, perhaps, than is consistent with its importance as a means of scriptural reference. As a school of law, Edinburgh derives great advantages from the facility of access to the judicial courts, which are open during the greater part of the winter session. The lectures on Scotch law are delivered by Mr. Hume, nephew to the historian, and are held in considerable estimation; there are, besides, lectures on civil and public law, delivered by professors of these respective departments.

Among the classes of general literature in this university, none has acquired such high and deserved celebrity as that of moral philosophy, conducted by professor Stewart. An anonymous tribute of applause could add little to the reputation which this gentleman has obtained as an acute enquirer into moral and metaphysical truths; as an eloquent and animated teacher of philosophy; as the accomplished and feeling biographer of departed merit. In no respect, certainly, are the talents of Mr. Stewart more eminently conspicuous than in the discharge of his public duties as a professor. The subject entrusted to his care is one of peculiar importance and difficulty: interesting to every individual of mankind, it involves questions of so complex and intricate a nature, that its verbal elucidation can only be expected from a combination of the most rare and imposing talents. Mr. Stewart's excellence as a lecturer on moral philosophy is principally derived from three circumstances; the accuracy and proportion displayed in his arrangement of subjects; the facility with which he invests his ideas in all the elegancies of language; and the extreme copiousness and beauty of the illustrations which he always lends to the immediate object of discussion. In these points, perhaps, his merits are unequalled. If
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any flaw is discoverable in his philosophical character, it is a too rigid adherence to the metaphysical opinions of Dr. Reid, who, though he was undoubtedly an ingenious man, and the founder of a distinct school of philosophy, cannot certainly be ranked among the metaphysicians of the first class; his frequent misapprehension of Berkeley, Hume, and other opponents, ever hanging as a dead weight upon his reputation. In coincidence with this school, professor Stewart publicly opposes the ancient theory of ideas, as well as the modernized doctrine of materialism and philosophical necessity; while he admits the principle of common sense as a valid and competent authority in enquiries of this nature. Any discussion of the accuracy of these several opinions would be totally foreign to my present object.

Of the other classes of general literature in this university, the most important, perhaps, is that of natural philosophy, conducted by professor Playfair, whose reputation as a man of science has been decidedly established by his very elegant and ingenious illustrations of the Huttonian theory. In the conduct of this class, much attention is paid to the elucidation of physical truths by mathematical reasoning; a method of enquiry truly interesting in itself, and highly important to the student from the accuracy and arrangement which it gives to his ideas. The mathematical chair of the university is at present occupied by Mr. Leslie, a gentleman well known to the scientific world by his excellent Inquiry into the Nature of Heat; in which, whatever may be thought of the nature of the deductive reasoning, we certainly find proofs of an unexampled ingenuity and precision of experiments. It was on a note attached to this work that a party of the Edinburgh clergy grounded their opposition to the appointment of Mr. Leslie to the mathematical chair, exhibiting in their conduct on this occasion a low, self-interested, and vindictive spirit, for which no circumstance can plead an adequate apology.

The methods of instruction pursued in the Latin and Greek classes at Edinburgh very much resemble those of common schools; and even the rudiments of the latter language are taught in the college by the professor of this department. Though a certain degree of classical acquirement is more extensively diffused in Scotland than in the southern part of the island, it is an undoubted fact that the proportion of good classical scholars is much more considerable among the English; a circumstance which may be attributed principally to the greater variety of studies comprehended within the plan of education at the Scotch universities. The question of comparative advantage here may admit of some doubt; but, upon the whole, it would seem probable, that the system pursued in Scotland has a more powerful effect in quickening the intellectual exertions, and in giving clearness, comprehension, and precision to the ideas of the youthful student. The classical department at Edinburgh has lately sustained a great loss in the death of professor Dalzel; whose merits as an accomplished Greek scholar were universally acknowledged and admired.

The celebrity of Edinburgh, as a school for education, is not, however, derived solely from the excellence of its college institutions.

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Several courses of lectures are delivered, during both the winter and summer sessions, by individuals who have no immediate connection with the university, but are dependent entirely on their own exertions, or on the eminence they may have acquired in the branches of science which they respectively teach. The very valuable courses of chemistry, conducted by Dr. Thomson and Mr. Murray, contribute materially to the support and prosperity of the medical school; while their equally important labours, as systematic writers on this subject, have aided in no slight degree the diffusion of science, which is now become an essential requisite to every scheme of liberal education. Mr. Murray's lectures on pharmacy, and the course of anatomy delivered by Dr. Barclay, are likewise extremely valuable with a reference to the character of Edinburgh as a school for medicine. The latter gentleman published, some time ago, a new scheme of anatomical nomenclature, which promises to be productive of considerable advantage by the greater facility which it affords to the labours of the student.

Among the other literary establishments of Edinburgh, the Royal Society undoubtedly assumes the principal place, whether we consider the respectability of its members, or the general importance of the transactions of the institution. For some time past the attention of this society has been principally directed to subjects of geological enquiry; and much very interesting discussion took place during the last winter on the comparative merits of the Huttonian and Wernerian theories of the earth. The advocates of the latter doctrine derive many advantages from the accurate and comprehensive system of geognosy constructed by the celebrated professor of Freyberg, whose persevering industry in the collection and arrangement of mineralogical facts may well entitle him to rank among the first of our modern philosophers. Mr. Jameson, professor of natural history in the Edinburgh college, and Dr. Thomson, the lecturer on chemistry, are warm and zealous supporters of this system; and the best account of it, hitherto given, may be found in the third edition of the *System of Chemistry* published by the latter. The Huttonian theory is likewise most ably supported in the Royal Society, as well by the number as by the distinguished abilities and scientific eminence of its advocates. Sir James Hall, Mr. Playfair, and Dr. Hope are among the most active adherents to this system, to the elucidation of which they have respectively contributed by their experiments, writings, and mineralogical observations. The discoveries made by Sir James Hall on the effects of heat modified by compression, while they authorize one of the most striking of the Huttonian principles, have thoroughly established his own credit as an ingenious and accurate experimentalist.

In speaking of the literary institutions of Edinburgh, it would be improper not to notice the societies established for the verbal discussion of questions of literature and science. These are very numerous, and are attended not merely by the students, but by many respectable and well-informed inhabitants of the place. The principal among them is the Medical Society, which was established by royal charter about

about seventy years ago, and has since that time progressively increased in reputation and general usefulness. The meetings are held once a week in rooms appropriated to the purpose, and the discussions are not unfrequently characterized by a degree of animation and ability highly creditable to the conduct of the institution. At the time of the celebrated controversy between Cullen and Brown, the warmth and agitation produced by this question extended themselves to the debates in the Medical Society, and that transition took place from sober reasoning to indignant anger which is so well described by Horace;

——— Jam sævus apertam
In rabiem verti caput jocus.

Connected with this institution is a large and valuable medical library, the management of which may certainly be regarded as extremely judicious and liberal. In the Speculative Society, which is second to the Medical in point of reputation, the subjects of discussion are of a more general nature, including the various questions in metaphysics, political economy, jurisprudence, and the belles-lettres. The greater number of its members are either studying or actually engaged in the business of the law. Not a few of the Edinburgh reviewers have served their apprenticeship, as critics, in this society, where the detection of actual errors, or the distortion of an argument to create them, are the principal and most immediate objects of individual exertion.

I have now, Sir, completed the sketch which I proposed to give of the present state of the Scotch metropolis. Many, doubtless, are its imperfections and omissions; but if it should succeed in entertaining for a few minutes any of your numerous readers, my end will be answered, and all my wishes on the subject completely gratified. With the expression of my earnest hopes for the success of your Magazine, I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

AMICUS.

ADDITION TO A GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN my late strictures on the paper entitled, "A Grammatical Discussion," which was published in the 8th number of the Athenæum, I omitted to notice an error, as I conceive it to be, of the writer of that paper. The point is closely interwoven with the subject before the public; and I therefore take the liberty of offering my sentiments upon it, and of supplying my former deficiency.

The writer to whom I refer asserts, at p. 128 of the Athenæum, that he "could not admit the propriety of such expressions as the following—"I wish to have written," "I wished to have written," &c. which, he says, are in pointed contradiction to the rule, that "all verbs

verbs expressive of hope, desire, intention, or command, must invariably be followed by the present, and not the perfect of the infinitive." I am not able to perceive in what respect the recited phrases, of wishing to have written, &c. contradict the rule just mentioned. If *to wish* and *to desire*, have precisely the same meaning, then indeed there is a manifest incongruity between the rule and the phrases which have been noticed; and that they have the same meaning must be the opinion of the gentleman to whom I allude; for on no other ground can his objection be supported. But I must beg leave to assert, that these verbs are not always of the same import, and that the difference in their signification is of such a nature as will justify both the rule and the phrases which have been quoted, and exempt them from every species of contradiction. The act of *desiring* always refers to the future; it never retrospects. The act of *wishing* sometimes refers to the past, sometimes to the future. Thus we write, "He desires to see me," "He desired to see me;" "I wish to see him," "I wish that I had seen him;" but we never write, "I desire that I had seen him." It is perfectly correct to say, "I wish that I had written yesterday," "I wished that I had written before;" but no person who speaks English says, "I desire that I had written yesterday," "I desired that I had written before." This distinction in the meaning and application of these words is sufficient to justify the phrases in question; "I wish *to have written* to him sooner," "I then wished *to have written* to him sooner;" at the same time that it shews the propriety of the rule, "That all verbs expressive of *desire*, must invariably be followed by the present of the infinitive."

But how justifiable soever, in a strictly grammatical point of view, may be the phrase "I wish to have written," I do not mean to assert that it is an eligible or a polite mode of expression. On this subject I concur in sentiment with Murray, who says, in page 183 of his grammar,* that, "though the sentence may be strictly proper, yet it would be more perspicuous and forcible, as well as more agreeable to the practice of good writers, to give the expression a different turn, and say, "I wish that I had written to him sooner."

I am persuaded that the ingenious writer, whose opinion and objection I have freely combated in this discussion, will do me the justice to believe, that I have done it with all the feeling of respect which is due to a person of his talents and learning. I presume, too, that the Editor of the *Athenæum* will consider the point in question of sufficient literary importance to ensure this attempt to elucidate it a place in his truly classical publication.

* The twelfth, or any subsequent edition.

For the Athenæum.

ON NATIONAL MORALITY.

Sir,

I PRESUME that the fondness for the supposed character of savage man, which not long ago was so conspicuous in the writings of certain sentimental philosophers, has now pretty well subsided; and that thinking persons in general are convinced, that the selfish principle, when uncontrolled by laws and the habits of civilization, will preponderate in such a degree as to render the human animal little different from the brutal in moral action. In every savage tribe the strong tyrannize over the weak, the male over the female, the parent over the child. Experience proves that it is only the self-love of an associated community which can keep within due bounds the self-love of individuals. Government alone prevents that state of warfare among mankind, which (however unwilling moralists may be to admit the fact) is indisputably the natural state of the species.

If proof were wanting that nothing but the controul of superior power can be relied on, generally, for restraining men from acts of injustice, it might readily be found in the conduct of nations, even the most enlightened and civilized, towards each other. All large and independent communities are in the state of nature with respect to one another, for there is no common judge or umpire in their disputes who can command submission to his decisions. We therefore see that the *jus gentium* of closet jurists and politicians, however it may in argument be grounded upon the common good of mankind, is a mere dead letter in its application. No people that feels itself strong enough to enforce an undue advantage over a neighbour is ever bound by it; no weak state can ever avail itself of its determinations in opposition to the will of a powerful one.

It is said, and probably with truth, that nothing absolutely new occurs in the affairs of the world, but that all is repetition. Yet if ever the face of Europe wore a peculiar aspect, it is, perhaps, at the present time; and one of its characteristics is that national justice is more openly and flagrantly disregarded, and the maxim that power makes right is more unblushingly maintained, than in any single period since the declension of barbarism. The plea of necessity, justly called the tyrant's law, is held to justify the most atrocious violations of equity and good faith; and of the existence of that necessity the offending party assumes the sole judgment. It is impossible that anarchical principles can be carried further.

Were governments capable of looking beyond the present emergency, they would probably become sensible, that by thus subverting all the notions of right and wrong, they are setting an example to their own subjects infinitely more mischievous than the defeat of any political schemes. As, when they promote state-lotteries, it is absurd in them to think of checking the spirit of private gambling; so, when they invade the territory, and seize the property of unoffending neighbours,

hours, upon no other pretext than their own interest, they have no reason to expect that the preaching of their clergy, or the admonitions of their magistrates, should be efficacious in controuling private rapine. They appeal to no other law than that of the strongest, forgetting that the governed are always stronger than the governors. No evil that a nation is likely to suffer from a foreign foe is, in my opinion, comparable to the loss of its character among other nations, and the depravation of its morals at home. These are radical, permanent evils; whereas the dangers attempted to be averted, or the benefits to be gained, by acts of injustice, are often temporary, partial, or imaginary. The true lover of his country suffers a heartfelt pang when he sees her plunge into guilt and infamy, which he would be ready to redeem by any personal privation; but the ambitious statesman in his cabinet, and the commercial speculator in his counting-house, is inaccessible to such feelings, and by them is the fate of nations decided.

PHOCION.

ON THE SOPORIFIC QUALITY OF LETTUCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

PERMIT me, through the channel of the Athenæum, to inform *Lactuca*, that the soporific quality of Lettuce has not hitherto passed unnoticed. In my younger days the medicines of Sir John Hill were in great repute; but "sic transit gloria mundi," they are now, I believe, almost unknown to the venders of quack medicines (I beg pardon for speaking with so little respect of the gentlemen whose philanthropy has moved them to open so many repositories for supplying the afflicted with genuine patent medicines, but I am now getting old, and cannot break myself of the habits of my youth). Among other vegetable preparations enumerated in the knights' advertisements, I recollect the following: "Lettuce juice, which possesses all the good qualities of opium, without its hurtful effects."

As I am not acquainted with Sir John Hill's writings, I cannot ascertain what species of Lettuce he made use of; but I well recollect a medical friend of mine, who is now Superintendent of the East India Company's botanical Garden at Bencoolen, expressing his opinion that a good substitute for opium might be prepared from the *Lactuca virosa*. I believe he intended to have made the experiment, but his departure for India soon after prevented his putting his intentions in practice.

The elder English botanists appear to have been well acquainted with the sedative properties of this plant. Gerrard says, "it procures sleepe and asswages paine;" and Parkinson writes thus: "*Pliny* also sheweth that the learned physician *Musa* did by Lettice ease *Augustus* of the violence of his disease. *Galen* sheweth, that the eating of boyled Lettice at night when he went to bed procured him rest and sleep, who should have had none if hee had beene without it,

it, having used himself to watching from his younger dayes: the same is found effectual with divers, or the juice thereof, mixed or boyled with oyle of roses and applied to the forehead and temples, both to procure rest and sleepe, and to ease the head-ach of any hot cause: being eaten raw or boyled, it helpeth to loosen the belly, and the boyled more than the raw, which eaten last performeth it the better, and was generally so used in ancient dayes, which made the poet, *Martiall*, move this question, seeing the contrary course held in his time:

Claudere quæ cænas Lactuca solebat avorum,
Dic mihi cur nostras inchoat illa dapes.

"It helpeth digestion, quencheth thirst, helpeth to increase milke in nourses, and easeth all griping paines of the stomacke or bowels that come of choller; it abateth bodily lust, and therefore both it and rue are commended for monkes, nunnes, and the like sort of people to eat, and use to keepe them the chaster; it represseth also venereous dreams, &c. &c."

So much for the older writers: but before I conclude, I beg leave to copy a note from the late Dr. Withering's Systematic Arrangement of British Plants, which those of your medical readers who have not previously met with it may perhaps consider as not unworthy of their attention. "Dr. Collins relates twenty-four cases of dropsy, out of which twenty-three were cured by taking the extract prepared from the expressed juice, in doses from 18 grains to 3 drachms in twenty-four hours. It commonly proves laxative, promotes urine and gentle sweats, and removes the thirst. It must be prepared when the plant is in flower." This is the *Lactuca virosa*.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

TOXOPHILUS.

Soho, 1st August, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HESIOD.

BÆOTIA was represented by the ancients as the country of the Muses. It contained their most favoured places of resort, their sacred grove, the fountain of Hippocrene, the stream of Permessus, and the mountain of Helicon. It was therefore somewhat inconsistent with the mythological system of the Greeks, to stigmatize the same country as a region of ignorance and dulness, subject to a temperature of air and soil, unfitted for the nurture of genius.

Bæotum in crasso jurares aere natum.

Yet notwithstanding the reproach which was cast upon this country in ancient times, and the similar imputation which in modern ages

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has been extended to Holland, each of these countries is able to boast of names, amply sufficient to retrieve the disgrace. Holland is the parent of Erasmus and Grotius; Bœotia, of Hesiod, Pindar, and Epaminondas.

The age of Hesiod, too remote to be reduced to any very exact computation, may be considered as nearly coeval with the origin of Grecian poetry, and not to be far removed from the time of Homer. Herodotus speaks of them as contemporaries. "I consider Hesiod and Homer," says that historian, "as preceding my own age by four hundred years, and not more." (II. 53.) With this computation the chronology of the Arundelian marble nearly agrees, making Hesiod precede Homer by thirty years, and placing each of these poets in the latter part of the tenth century before the Christian æra. Other writers, however, and especially some of the Latins, differ from this calculation. Velleius Paterculus represents the age of Hesiod as subsequent by a hundred and twenty years to that of Homer. The passage deserves transcription. "*Hujus temporis æqualis Hesiodus fuit, circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri ætate, vir perelegantis ingenii, et mollissima dulcedine carminum memorabilis, otii quietisque cupidissimus, ut tempore tanto viro, ita operis auctoritate proximus. Qui vitavit ne in id quod Homerus incideret, patriamque et parentes testatus est, sed patriam, quia multatus ab ea erat, contumeliosissime.*" Finally, Cicero, or Gato, in one of his dialogues,* with little apparent authority, speaks of Hesiod as several centuries later than Homer.

The general style and character of the works which bear the name of Hesiod, compared with those of Homer, sufficiently correspond with the common supposition, that these poets were nearly contemporaries. They are marked by the simplicity, and perhaps by the rudeness of antiquity, and possess a competent portion of that venerable rust, that *χρῆς ἀρχαίων*, which antiquaries of every description are disposed to admire in the subjects of their respective studies. They imply the infancy of the arts and of civil and political institutions. These observations are particularly applicable to the didactic poem of the Works and Days, which is devoid of all artificial ornament, and simply describes the views and feelings, and conveys the precepts, of the writer. A remote antiquity may likewise be inferred from the style, and especially from the common observance of the rules of the digamma. We may therefore without much hesitation acquiesce in the common computation of the age of this poet. Some writers have attempted to deduce a calculation from astronomical principles; but it is scarcely to be supposed that a poet's description of celestial phenomena, in an unscientific age, should afford any safe data for accurate chronology.

Velleius has remarked that Hesiod, avoiding to fall into the errors of Homer, has left on record for posterity his own testimony respecting some important particulars of his life. The poet has, in fact, in his Works and Days, a poem which may be regarded as undisputed, communicated

* In his Tusculan Questions he follows the common computation.

communicated some circumstances relative to himself, of which we may safely make use. His father's name was Dius.* That of his mother, the commentators inform us, was Pycimede. The father of Hesiod emigrated from Cuma, an Æolian colony of the Asiatic shore, to Ascra, a town of Bœotia (O. & D. 634.) The motive assigned by the son is the distress and poverty of his parent. Proclus tells us, on the authority of Ephorus, that he was exiled for a murder. Whether Hesiod was born at Cuma or Ascra is doubtful, writers differing on this point, and the poet himself furnishing no direct information. He says of himself (648) that he never embarked in a ship, but on one occasion, when he went to Chalcis, in Eubœa, to attend the games celebrated at the funeral of Amphidamas, and proved the victor in a poetical contest. This favours the opinion that he was a native of Greece. But the verses are rejected, perhaps without sufficient reason, by Brunck. The father of Hesiod must in some degree have improved his affairs at Ascra, since he left a property, the division of which was a subject of litigation between the poet and his brother Perses, in which the latter, by corrupting the judges, prevailed (37.) Velleius, perhaps, alludes to this transaction when he says that Hesiod has spoken of his country, "quia ab eâ multatus erat, contumeliosissime." If he has any other meaning, he is unsupported by other ancient writers.

These are nearly all the circumstances which the poet has recorded concerning himself. The other particulars which are commonly related respecting him, being mentioned only by comparatively recent authors, are destitute of authority.

The most remarkable of these circumstances are, his supposed contest with Homer, and the manner of his death. The former we shall relate from Plutarch, who, in his banquet of the seven wise men, gives the following account. The speaker is Periander. "It was the custom of the ancient Greeks to propose to each other questions of difficult solution. Thus it is recorded, that at the funeral of Amphidamas, the most renowned poets of that age assembled at Chalcis to contend for the prize. The performances of the poets themselves, and the restraint which their celebrity placed upon the judges, rendered the determination of the contest difficult. But the author of a piece entitled, "The Contest of Homer and Hesiod," professes to give a much more particular account of this transaction, relating many of the supposed questions and answers which were exchanged between the contending bards, one party proposing verses of imperfect sense to be supplied by the other, or putting difficult questions of which the solution was demanded. This little tract was not written before the time of the emperor Hadrian. It was first printed by H. Stephanus, 1573, and has been since annexed to some editions of Hesiod and Homer.

Hesiod

* The reading of v. 297, recommended by Ruhnkenius, is adopted by Brunck, *Ἐργαζην Περσὶν, Δίου γένος.*

Ἡσιόδος, αὐτῷ τῷ ἀδελφῷ Περσὶν, πατρὶς γράμματα Δίου καὶ Πυκτιμίδος. Procl. prol. in ed. ap. Ruhnken. ad Veil. Pat.

Hesiod is said to have proved the victor. A spurious epigram is cited by Dio Chrysostom, and inserted in the Anthology, professing to be the inscription of the tripod allotted as the prize of victory.

Ἡσιόδῳ Μοῦσαις ἑλικανισί τοις ἀνδράσιν,
Τριῶν νικησάσιν ἐν Χαλκιδί Ζεῖον Ὀμήρῳ.

The manner of our poet's death is related with some variation of circumstances. Writers, however, commonly agree in representing him as assassinated by two brothers, whom they describe by different names, on a false suspicion of having violated their sister. The crime is said to have been miraculously revealed, and the murderers brought to signal punishment.

The works which remain under the name of Hesiod, are ascribed to that poet with different degrees of evidence, and were probably not all written at the same period. Wolf, indeed, supposes the *Theogonia* and *Shield of Hercules*, to be later by a century than the "*Works and Days*."

The latter is a didactic poem, comprising a variety of moral, agricultural, and oeconomical precepts, addressed to Perses, the brother of the poet. The advice is not always very tenderly conveyed, being at intervals plentifully interspersed with various disgraceful epithets applied to the object of it, of which, indeed, he seems not to have been altogether undeserving. The poem opens with an address to the Muses, which was not, however, admitted as genuine by the Boeotians, who professed to have preserved a copy of great antiquity, engraven on plates of lead. Two sorts of contention are then described: the one wholly hateful and mischievous in its nature and effects, and the other assuming the form of emulation, favourable to industry and success, and pervading every rank of life, from the beggar to the bard. After some accusations of the violence and injustice of his brother, the poet enters upon the principal subject of his work, which is *labour*, and endeavours to explain in what manner, contrary to their primitive destination, it became the lot of mortals. For this purpose he introduces the allegory of Pandora and her box, which is well related, and, if original, does honour to the invention of the poet. He then describes the various successive races of men, imaged under the emblem of different metals, and declining from the most precious to those of inferior value. The origin of this trite fiction may perhaps be explained by a circumstance in the description of the brazen age. "Their arms were brazen, their dwellings brazen, they laboured with brass, and had not the use of iron." Does not this relate to the general use of copper for instruments of war and agriculture, before that of iron was discovered? The gold and silver were naturally prefixed to complete the series, in conformity with the vulgar notion of the continual degeneracy of mankind. The writer now diversifies his subject, by relating the fable of the hawk and nightingale, in illustration of the law of violence and power, and urges a variety of precepts of justice and mercy on those who are possessed of authority, extending through

through a considerable part of the poem, and interspersed with various prudential maxims, some of which seem to be but slightly connected with the subject. At length the poet arrives at the agricultural part of his work, and gives a variety of rules, which it would be tedious to mention, but which were doubtless well approved in his own age. Little method is observed, and the precepts of the poet are by no means confined to the labours of agriculture, but extend to a variety of topics of domestic oeconomy, of general industry, and religious observance.

This poem is on the whole a curious and interesting monument of antiquity. Its popularity among the ancients may be traced almost through the whole series of their writers. Xenophon represents Socrates as quoting it in his discourses. It was customary for boys to commit it to memory, as we may judge from a passage in one of Cicero's letters. "*Lepta suavissimus ediscat Hesiodum, et habeat in ore, τὸς δ' αὖτις ἰδεντα.*" The reference is to a noble and well-known passage. "The immortal gods have placed labour before virtue. The way to it is long and steep, and at its entrance rough; but as you approach the summit, it becomes easy." The best description in the poem is that of winter, which contains several lively and natural strokes.

Sometimes Hesiod assumes a tone of oracular authority and obscurity on subjects of very trifling importance. "From that which flæs five branches, at the joyful feast of the gods, cut not away the dry from the green with bright iron." The meaning of this enigma is, do not cut your nails at a sacrifice.

In many editions this poem is divided into three books. This distinction is, however, unauthorized either by ancient writers or manuscripts, and the poem is properly printed by Brunck as one connected piece.

The "Shield of Hercules" is commonly spoken of by the ancients either as spurious or at least doubtful. Thus Longinus, having occasion to quote a passage of this poem, says, "if, indeed, we are to consider the Shield as the composition of Hesiod." The principal subject of the piece is the death of Cycnus; its plan and arrangement are as rude and ill connected as can well be imagined. The introduction relates the intercourse of Jupiter and Amphitryon with Alcmena, and the birth of Ipheicles and Hercules, the former of mortal, the latter of immortal origin; and without any further connection, after the mention of the birth of Hercules, the poet adds, "who also slew Cycnus," and then proceeds to the relation of this adventure at large; but on his way, while his hero is arming for battle, having occasion to make mention of his shield, he suddenly stops the narration, and enters into a laboured description of it, which occupies more than a third of the poem, and furnishes its title.

The abrupt commencement of this poem evidently shews that it is a fragment, or perhaps a combination of fragments. The introductory words *οἷον*, point evidently to the work from which it is taken. There was a poem anciently extant, which is frequently mentioned,
and

and ascribed to Hesiod, the object of which was to celebrate the characters of illustrious women. It is probably alluded to in the concluding verses of the Theogonia,

Νυν δὲ γυναῖκων φύλον αἰσάτε, ἡδυπατεῖαι
Μούσαι Ολυμπιάδες, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.

The accounts given of this performance are somewhat obscure and confused, but it seems to be mentioned under the different titles of *γυναικων καταλογοι*, of which five are cited, and *μεγαλαι ποιαι*. Sometimes the title of *ποιαι* seems to be restricted to one of the catalogues. Be this as it may, the object of the *ποιαι* was the celebration of illustrious women, and the name is derived from the words *ποιη*, with which the poet commonly introduced his examples, as in the present instance,

Ἡ οἷη προλιπούσα δομους καὶ πατρίδα γαίαν
ἤλυθεν εἰς Θηβας, μετ' ἀγρίον Ἀμφιτρυώνα,
Ἀλκμήνην.

Three similar instances are extant among the fragments. The introductory account of Alcmena is therefore in all probability part of the *μεγαλαι ποιαι*. Whether the relation of the death of Cynus, most rudely connected with the preceding part, belong to the same work, may be doubted. It is, perhaps, rather to be considered as a distinct fragment, and the description of the shield itself, so disproportioned to the place in which it stands, may be an additional, though ancient interpolation, in imitation of the shield of Achilles in the Iliad, to the description of which it bears a close resemblance.

The "Theogony" was commonly received by the ancients without scruple as the work of Hesiod, though rejected by the Boeotians, his countrymen. It is doubtless very ancient, and is probably alluded to by Herodotus, when he speaks of Homer and Hesiod as the authors of the mythological system of their country. It is commonly a dry catalogue of names, and description of divine genealogies, though sometimes, as in the battle of the Gods and Titans, it rises to greater elevation.

This poem is one of those which have given exercise to the ingenuity of critics in forming hypotheses to account for the state in which they have been transmitted to us. Some long confused passages, particularly the proëme, and the description of Tartarus, give great probability to a supposition maintained by Heyne, Wolf, and Herman, that the poem has been partly brought into its present form by a confusion of the readings of different editions, of which Herman imagines that he discovers seven.

Though Hesiod is at present little regarded, and is certainly, if we may judge from the remains of his poems, in no respect worthy to be represented as the rival of Homer, yet were his works held in great esteem by the ancients. The character given of him by Quintilian will be a sufficient instance. "Raro assurgit Hesiodus, magna-
pars

pars ejus in nominibus est occupata, tamen utiles circa præcepta sententiæ lenitasque verborum, et compositionis probabilis, daturque illi palma in illo medio genere dicendi." That his compositions were recited by the rhapsodists appears from the Ion of Plato.

The following may be regarded as the most important editions of this poet.

The poem of "Works and Days" was first printed at Milan, 1493, along with the orations of Isocrates, and eighteen Idyllia of Theocritus. This is a book rarely to be met with.

In 1497, the "Theogonia, Shield, and Georgics" (as there denominated) of Hesiod, were published by Aldus, at Venice, in a collection which likewise included Theocritus, Theognis, the golden verses of Pythagoras, Phocylides, and the poems of the Sibyl. It was the third production of the Aldine press, and is, as well as the preceding edition, exceedingly rare.

The "Works and Days" were published at Paris (4to. 1507) by Francis Tissard. This is one of the earliest specimens of the Greek press in France.

The same poem, printed at Florence (4to. 1515) by Junta, is a rare and valuable work.

The edition of Trincavellus (Venet. 4to. 1537) with scholia, is one of the most important. The printer was Barth. Zanetti.

That of Basil (1542) contains more ample scholia, but they are said to be in various places corrupted by mutilation and interpolation.

The collection of Greek poets by H. Stephanus (1566) includes Hesiod, with a revised text, and is considered as standing at the head of a class of editions.

The edition of Commelin (8vo. 1591) possesses some reputation.

That of D. Heinsius (4to. 1603) with the scholia, was long a work of great celebrity, and is in some degree the basis of succeeding editions.

Hesiod appears with annotations in the edition of minor Greek poets, published at Cambridge by Winterton, 1635.

Grævius was one of the most useful editors of Hesiod. His edition was printed at Amsterdam (8vo. 1667) with commentaries, entitled *Lectiones Hesiodæ*, and with the notes of Scaliger and Guetius.

The edition of Le Clerc (1701) contains the notes of that editor, with those of Scaliger, &c. and a republication of the *Lectiones Hesiodæ* of Grævius, with the alterations and improvements of the author.

That of Robinson (Oxon. 1737) is a splendid work, with ample notes of the editor and former commentators, and the *Lectiones* of Grævius. It contains likewise the contest of Homer and Hesiod, published originally by H. Stephanus. It was reprinted at London, 1756.

Loesner's edition (Lips. 1778) is a republication of the former, with various editions and improvements.

The

The Opera et Dies are published separately by Brunck, in his edition of the *Gnomici Poetæ Græci*, with some emendations from a MS. and the omission of many verses, which the editor deemed spurious.

A valuable and critical edition of the *Theogonia* was published by Wolf, Hal. Sax. 1783. D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No 6.

THE circumstances which gave rise to the following address of a daughter to her father, inducing him to spare her life, are too well known to admit of repetition. The terrors inspired by death in a young, beautiful, and gentle female, who is summoned from life at an age the most disposed for its enjoyments and unacquainted with its sorrows, are here finely portrayed.—The animated cowardice of Claudio forcibly occurred to the translator; and he has ventured to enlist into his service a few of those happy expressions, for which our great dramatist was remarkable, as illustrative of the impressions made by the Grecian.

Iphigenia to Agamemnon.

Eur. Iph. in aul. 1211.

Had I the voice of Orpheus, that my song,
Th' unbending strength of rocks might lead along,
Melt the rude soul, and make the stubborn bow,
That voice might heav'n inspire to aid me now.
But now—ungifted as I am, untaught
To pour the plaint of sorrow as I ought,
Tears, the last refuge of the suppliant's prayer,
Tears yet are mine, and those I need not spare.
Father, to thee I bow, and low on earth
Clasp the dear knees of him who gave me birth—
Have mercy on my youth! Oh think how sweet,
To view the light, and glow with vital heat!
Let me not quit this cheerful scene, to brave
The dark uncertain horrors of the grave!

I was the first on whom you fondly smil'd,
And straining to your bosom, call'd, "My child?"
Canst thou forget how on thy neck I hung
And lisp'd "My father!" with an infant tongue:
How, 'midst the interchange of holy bliss,
The child's caresses and the parent's kiss,
"And shall I see my daughter," wouldst thou say,
"Blooming in charms among the fair and gay?"
"Of some illustrious youth the worthy bride,
"The beauty of his palace and the pride?"

"Perhaps

" Perhaps I answer'd with a playful air,
 " And dares my father hope admittance there,
 " Or think his prosperous child will e'er repay
 " His cares, and wipe the tears of age away?"
 Then round that dearest neck I clung, which yet
 I bathe in tears—I never can forget:
 —But thou remember'st not how then I smil'd,
 'Tis vanish'd all—and thou wilt slay thy child.
 Oh slay me not! respect a mother's throes,
 And spare her age unutterable woes!

Oh slay me not?—Or—if it be decreed—
 (Great God avert it!) if thy child must bleed,
 At least look on her, kiss her, let her have
 Some record of her father in the grave!
 Oh come, my brother! join with me in prayer!
 Lift up thy little hands, and bid them spare!
 Thou would'st not lose thy sister! Ev'n in thee,
 Poor child, exists some sense of misery—
 —Look, father, look! his silence pleads for me—
 We both entreat thee—I, with virgin fears,
 He with the eloquence of infant tears.

Oh what a dreadful thought it is, to die—
 To leave the freshness of this upper sky
 For the cold horrors of the funeral rite,
 The land of ghosts, and everlasting night!
 Oh slay me not! The weariest life that pain,
 The fever of disgrace, the lengthen'd chain
 Of slavery, can impose on mortal breath,
 Is real bliss—to what we fear of death.

Opening of Œdipus Coloneus.

The wretched Œdipus, now old and blind, after a series of misfortunes and wanderings, is led by his daughter Antigone to the grove of the Furies, where it was fore-doomed that he should die. As they are ignorant of the place, they make enquiries of a stranger, who bids them leave the spot sacred to powers whom mortals dreaded even to call by name. Œdipus rejoices at the information, and hails the day of his arrival there as that of his release from the world.

The structure of the English couplet obliged the translator to join the detached parts of the dialogues, that the verse might not be impeded.

Intrat Œdipus led by his Daughter Antigone—To them a Stranger.

ŒDIPUS.

Tell me, sweet daughter, whither are we come,
 What land, what city, promises a home?
 Who shall befriend thy father, old and blind,
 Accurst of heav'n, forsaken of mankind?

Who asks not much (for nature's wants are few)
 But cruel men deny him nature's due:
 Dull age subdues, and lengthen'd miseries cure
 The pride of man, and teach him to endure—
 Yet turn thee, gentle daughter, look around
 O'er all the public road, and holy ground,
 And ask, if any native there should stray,
 His kindly aid and guidance on our way.

ANTIGONE.

Unhappy sire, yon goodly ramparts frown
 The brave defence of some far-famed town;
 These moss-grown trunks, the vine and laurel shade,
 And olive boughs by sweet birds vocal made,
 Bespeak some hallowed spot—here father rest
 Thy limbs by journeying and old age oppress'd;
 Recline thee yet awhile on this rude stone,
 Or ere we enter on the path unknown—
 But hither comes a stranger, who shall tell
 What powers within this grove of mystery dwell—
 Say, gentle stranger, on what ground we tread?
 What city yonder lifts its towering head?

STRANGER.

First leave, unhappy both, that fearful seat;
 Accurs'd they, who pierce yon lone retreat,
 Untrod, unvisited by man—for deep
 Within its gloom the Dreadful Sisters keep
 Their sad abode, nor mortals dare intrude
 With foot profane upon their solitude.

ŒDIPUS.

Oh stern and venerable sisters, aid
 A wretch by heav'n conducted to your shade;
 For after many years, and countless woes,
 Then was I promised to enjoy repose,
 Where'er to some far distant spot I came,
 Sacred to powers, whom mortals fear to name.
 "There," said a voice prophetic, "thou shalt have
 "A quiet consummation in the grave;
 "Curs'd are thine enemies, for ever blest
 "The land, where thou shalt sink unharm'd to rest,
 "Then earth shall tremble, thunders shall attend,
 "And lightnings glare, the signal of thy end."
 Led to this grave by no false augury
 I seek repose, and know my hour is nigh—
 For never had I entered on this wild,
 Where reign the sisters stern and undefil'd,
 Nor, uninstructed by some cause, had thrown
 My limbs upon this rude and shapeless stone—

'Tis

'Tis heav'n directs—ye deities severe
 Grant me to end my days, my sufferings, here,
 Unless ye nurse the little that remains
 Of this poor fainting strength for future pains.
 Daughters of night, who haunt this sacred ground,
 And noble Athens, fam'd the world around,
 Pity this man, and grant him where to die,
 Worn to a shadow by harsh misery.

My next Number will contain some Extracts from Grecian Comedy, as a supplement to those inserted in my translations from the Anthologia, to which, and to the pastoral writers, I shall turn my attention in the subsequent Numbers.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND
 CURIOUS BOOKS.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL SURVEY, &c. (*concluded.*)

Metaphysics.

This science is called *divine*, because it teaches the knowledge of God, the highest of Beings; the *universal*, because it comprehends all beings; and the *supernatural*, because its subject is distinct from matter. This science may be considered as composed of five—Ontology, the Knowledge of Science, Natural Theology, the Knowledge of Spirits, and Psychology. The metaphysicians are divided into two great sects, the Dialecticians or Peripatetics, the founder of whom was Aristotle; and the Idealists or *Æsthetical* Philosophers, the most eminent of whom are Socrates, Plato, and Esscherwendi. The first make the transcendental philosophy, the latter practical ascetics, their object. Many of the admirers of Plato and Aristotle have exalted them to the rank of prophets; even the traditions preserve this saying of Mohammed—"Truly Plato was a prophet, but his nation did not perceive it."

After mentioning various schools of metaphysicians, such as the Sceptics, Fatalists, Dualists, &c. he proceeds to religious distinctions, and enumerates three sects of Jews and seventy-three of Mohammedans, with the characteristic dogmas of each. Of the Christians, he says, that there are three principal sects in the east; the Malekites, Jacobites, and Nestorians. They all agree that God is simple in essence, and threefold in person. These persons are the Father, or personified existence; the Son, or personified wisdom; and the Holy Ghost, or personified life. Yahya ben Adis explains the Trinity thus: the understanding, the understander, the understood; but the Christians will not allow of this explanation. The Malekites believe that only a portion of the divinity was incorporated with humanity, as
 wine

wine with water, and that the human nature alone suffered. The Jacobites believe in the complete incarnation of the word. The Nestorians say that the divinity shone in the body as the sun through crystal.

With respect to *Psychology*, the soul has various names according to its operations: it is called the Rational Soul, when it investigates; the Animal, in reference to existence; the Spirit, as the principle of life; and the Mystery, when it penetrates into supernatural things. Souls are arranged in several ranks, according to their respective excellencies and perfections: thus the first are the souls of the elect saints, which have reached the utmost possible perfection; and as soon as they have thrown off their earthly matter, rise at once to supreme bliss. The imperfect souls are subdivided into pious souls, who have fulfilled their obvious and practical duties, but have never soared beyond the plain path before them. These are also called Simple Souls, and may, through divine mercy, be made partakers of eternal happiness, for, as it is said in the traditions, "*The simple are the most numerous inhabitants of heaven.*" The second are the Ignorant, whose ignorance is criminal because avoidable. These, however, certainly will not suffer eternal punishment. The third are wicked Souls.

Of a future life. A knowledge of the miracles of the prophets. The art of distinguishing true from false prophets.

Natural Philosophy.

Subdivided into, A. Medicine.—B. Animal medicine.—C. Art of treating each part of the body when diseased, and of keeping it in health.—D. Botany.—E. Zoology.—F. Agriculture.—G. The knowledge of jewels.—H. Of the production and annihilation of things.—I. Meteorology.

K. Prognostics. In a general sense it comprehends all nature; in a confined one, it is physiognomy, of which he gives the following specimen. A strongly wrinkled forehead is a sign of anger. A small forehead denotes a confined ignorant mind, because it implies a small brain. Strong eye-brows mark melancholy, or unprofitable loquacity. A sharp nose indicates an acute understanding. A large nose a weak mind. An aquiline nose is the sign of a great mind. A wide mouth, of avarice. Thin lips shew the character to be peevish and cruel. Long ears denote stupidity and a long life. A long foot, a short understanding, &c. &c.

L. Interpretation of dreams.—M. Astrology. This science is forbidden, for the Prophet says, "*Know that the stars are there only to guide you on land and sea,*" and that *whoever believes in soothsayers and astrologers believeth not in what God hath sent by Mohammed.*—N. Magic. The Hindus study magic by purification of soul; the Greeks by astrology; the Hebrews, Copts, and Arabs, by the use of certain unknown names.—O. The knowledge of Talismans.—P. Phantasmagory. It comprehends in a magical sense whatever has no real existence.

Q. Alchemy. Ebn Sina has declared this science false and nugatory.

tory. Others have undertaken to vindicate it. Marianos is said to have turned 1200 miskals of copper into gold, with one miskal of his tincture; and Mary, the Copt, declared, that had it not been for the fear of God, she would have converted the whole earth, from the East to the West, into gold.

Practical Philosophy.

A. Ethics. Ibn es Sadreddin says, that morality is the knowledge of virtue: its object is conduct; and its utility, as far as culture can improve the natural character, is indisputable. But this improvement is apparently contradicted by experience; and certainly the Prophet has said, "*If you hear that a mountain has changed its place, believe it; but when you hear that a man has changed his manners, believe it not.*" There is no doubt that this science is the noblest employment of man. Men, considered as moral agents, may be divided into four classes. The first distinguish truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and have no bad desires to subdue. The second have correct knowledge, but bad habits; these are habitual sinners, and hard to reform. The third do not discriminate with sufficient precision; these are more hopeless than the preceding. The fourth are convinced that wickedness is profitable to them, and are for the most part incurable. The soul has three leading powers: Reason, or the heavenly soul, which thinks and determines; the ethical power, or animal soul, the source of passion and of enterprize; and desire, or the brutish soul. When reason predominates, the result is wisdom. When the animal soul prevails over the brutish in subserviency to reason, the characteristic quality is *courage*; when the brutish, in subserviency to reason, *moderation*; finally, the result of a perfect equality is *justice*.

The branches of Ethics are, the duty of sovereigns, which teaches the qualities necessary in a good prince under a good and under a bad government.

The duty of Ministers.—Wezir means literally porter, and ministers are so called, because they bear the burdens of the state.—Legislation.—The art of governing.—Military discipline.

B. Domestic Ethics.—In every family there are five objects of consideration: The father, the mother, the children, the servants, and subsistence. Of marriage. Of the education of children. Of servants.

The Theory of Theology and Law.

A. The art of reading the Koran.

B. The art of commenting. Its object is the word of God, the beginning of all wisdom, and the mine of all virtue; its end is to understand the Koran, and to extract from it wisdom, which leads to temporal and eternal happiness. It is the noblest and most useful of the sciences, and is divided into a great number of branches.

Under the head of Traditions are given forty of the most famous traditions of the words of the Prophet, of which the following are a specimen.

1. Actions will of necessity be judged by motives. Who flies to God and to his Prophet for refuge, shall find refuge; but whoever flies to the world, flies to fugitives.

2. Almighty

2. Almighty God will send a Great Man to this people every century, to confirm their belief.

3. Ye are all shepherds, and shall be interrogated concerning your flocks. The Imami is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his sheep. The master of a family is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his family. The servant is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his master's goods. The son is a shepherd, and shall be interrogated about his father's property. The wife is a shepherdess in her husband's house, and shall be interrogated about her sheep.

4. Fulfil what God has commanded thee, and thou shalt be the most pious of men. Forbear from what God has forbidden, and thou shalt be the most abstinent; be content with what he has granted, and thou shalt be the richest.

5. I have left you two things, with the assistance of which ye cannot possibly err: the word of God, and my Suuna. Both will remain with you until the day of judgment.

6. Cursed is the world, and cursed is every thing in it, except the praise of God, and except the learned and learners.

7. Pray, give alms, fast, perform the pilgrimage, be just and merciful. Do what is commanded, refrain from what is forbidden, and remain always faithful to truth.

8. Consider thyself as a traveller in the world.

9. The sinner who acknowledges the omnipotence of God, who watches over him, shall be forgiven.

10. Whoever abaseth himself, shall be exalted.

11. Whoever falsifies, is not one of my disciples.

12. Whoever lies, will bely also what I have brought.

13. Blessed is he who dieth for the sake of God's revelation.

14. He who sheweth no mercy, shall find none.

15. A devout man, without knowledge of religion, is the ass in a mill.

16. The Sunna! what an excellent help to faith!

17. The inhabitants of heaven hear nothing of the inhabitants of earth.

18. The best men are the most useful.

Of polemical divinity, or rather of polemical traditions.

Of dogmatical divinity. Its object is the word and the qualities of God, its aim the obtainment of eternal bliss; the preparatory knowledge is law and philosophy. A christian philosopher once desired a Sheik to prove to him how Mohammed was the seal of the Prophets. The Sheik demonstrated his assertion in the following manner. The prophetic office is wisdom, but wisdom is either theoretical, practical, or a combination of both. The religion of Moses consisted entirely in practical observations and wearisome ceremonies. The religion of Jesus on the contrary is purely theoretical, since it prescribes mere contemplation and spiritual temperance. Mohammed's doctrine unites both; and as no fourth species is practicable, it follows that Mohammed is the seal of the Prophets.

The

The principal qualities of the Deity are life, will, wisdom, power. The word of God is called the Preserved, because it has been preserved from eternity on the tables of destiny.

Of the Principles of Law.

Teaches us how to demonstrate the truth of the divine commands and prohibitions; its object is to obtain a correct theory of duty from the four pillars of the law; the Koran, or word of God; the Sunna, or conversation and actions of the Prophet; the Ijmaa, or collection of decisions; and the Keyass, or rule of analogy; from which it appears that this whole science branches into five parts; necessary, meritorious, forbidden, blameable, and indifferent actions.

Of Law.

Teaches the practical duties of religion and social life; it is the marrow and fruit of a knowledge of law. The learned have treated of the various duties in the following order: Of purification, of prayer, of fasting, of alms, of pilgrimage, of marriage, of suckling, of divorce, of emancipation, of oaths, of penal punishments, of religious wars, of foundlings, of fugitive slaves, of orphans, of trade, and of pious foundations. These duties, as far as they concern the person of the agent, are called devotional exercises; and as far as they concern others, works.

B. The Knowledge of the Interior.

The knowledge of the human heart is the most necessary for moral purification. This science is commonly called, The Knowledge of the true Way. It is properly but a serving science to Ascetics.

Haji Khalfa having thus taken a brief but comprehensive survey of science, from the arts of writing and speaking, to practical morality, which ought to be the grand object of all the studies of man, and pointed out the best authors on every subject, the substance of which is compressed into this sketch, winds up the whole with this conclusion, in the usual style of Musselman piety:

Thus, then, have we completed the work which we undertook; thus have we reached the goal which we set before us! We hope that this work will prove useful in the various paths of science, and guide the enquirer quickly and surely to the object of his researches. God will bless the humility with which we have undertaken the work, and the pure intention with which we have on his account alone completed it. He will pour out his favours on us, realize our hopes, and lead us through his grace to our end. He will forgive our faults, our deviations, our omissions, and our errors; he will preserve us from his fire, and on the day of judgment call to us to approach him. Praise be to God for guiding our reason and our senses throughout this work. We fly to him for refuge! Exalted be his name high above every unheard prayer, and every useless science, and above every un-abased mind. He is the free-giver, the giver of all good; he deserts

none

none that hope in him, and rejects the wishes of none that trust in him. He is our gracious support, and there is no power and no strength but in him, the Greatest, the most High.

Praise, glory, and honour to the Lord of both worlds!

Finished with the divine blessing, in the well-defended city of Constantinople. The Lord protect it from misfortune.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST PRINTED PSALTERS AT
MENTZ, IN THE YEARS 1457, 1459, AND 1490.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AS you devote a portion of your interesting monthly Journal to an account of *Rare or Curious Books*, you may probably not object to the insertion of the following communication respecting the *first printed Psalters at Mentz*; works, concerning which various and discordant hypotheses have been advanced, and descriptions given at once superficial and inaccurate. These productions have always claimed the attention of the curious; not only because the two first editions are supposed to be the *first books printed with metal types*, and to which dates* are affixed—but because they have been ranked, by all competent

* I might here enter upon a wide field of discussion respecting the *Bible of Guttenberg and Fust*, the *Statuta Moguntina*, and the *Litteræ indulgentiarum Nicolai v. P. M.*—all of supposed anterior date to the above Psalters; but after reading what some of the most eminent German and French bibliographers have said upon the subject, I cannot help subscribing to the opinions of MASCH and LAMBINET. The former observes, “Ambigua res est, in tam incertis certo aliquid definire. *Nostro quidem judicio, quæ primum occupat locum* (sc. ed. Fust et Schoeffer, 1462.) *omnium est antiquissima.*” Masch here alludes to the comparative antiquity of Guttenberg and Fust’s bible (commonly supposed to be printed between the years 1450-5) with that of Fust and Schoeffer, having a printed date of 1462. See his *Bibl. Sacra*, v. iii. p. 53. Lambinet remarks, “Les efforts érudits qu’ont fait les bibliographes pour donner l’existence à cette bible ne la prouvent pas. Leurs notices, leur descriptions, leur observations, sont presque toutes contradictoires, &c. &c.” See *Recherches sur l’origine de l’Imprimerie*, from p. 128 to 138; Bruxelles, 8vo. An. vii.

The *Mentz Statutes* are also supposed to be anterior to the *Psalter of 1457*; but Daunou, with the assistance of Seemiller (in his *Bibl. Ingolstadt incunabula typographica*, 4to. 1787), does not seem to fix to this work any precise date.

The *Letters of Indulgence of Pope Nicolas V.* are supposed to have been printed in 1454; and Heinekin and Breitkopf inform us of a copy in which some one had erased the four roman i’s (mccccliij) and substituted in their place, with ink, a v, “but in such a manner as to make the iiij’s yet discernible.” See Heinekin’s *Idee Générale d’une Collection complète d’Estampes*. Lips. 8vo. 1771, p. 261. note c. Lambinet, however, is still incredulous: “Je respecte (says he) l’autorité de ces grands hommes; mais elle ne donne pas la certitude du fait et de la date du fait.” p. 137. But there is one circumstance which Lambinet has overlooked: Letters of Indulgence were always first printed, I believe, in the life time of the Pope who granted them. Now, as Pope Nicolas V. died in 1455; these letters must of course have been printed before or in that year, and therefore two years before the *Psalter of 1457*: but whether

competent judges of the art of printing, among the most beautiful and magnificent publications which have ever issued from the press! They are

whether the work be printed with *metal types* is another question. I incline, therefore, to the opinion, that the Psalter of 1457 is the *first book printed with metal types*.

Mr. Edwards, in his Catalogue of 1796, p. 1. adduces the authority of Trithemius, as declaring, that "he had it from the mouth of Peter Schoeffer (the partner and son-in-law of Fust) that the first book they printed with moveable types was the bible, about the year 1450, in which the expences were so enormous as to have cost 4000 florins before they had printed twelve sheets." By "moveable types" it is presumed "*metal types*" are meant; for, as Mr. Willet justly observes (in his truly excellent "*Memoir on the Origin of Printing*, in the *Archæolog.* vol. xi. p. 267-316.) the attempt to cut "moveable letters on wood went no farther than trials." It may be necessary to make a few remarks upon this extract of Mr. Edwards, because there are few gentlemen who are more conversant with ancient books than himself, and who subjoined the extract in support of a copy of this bible, which he valued in his catalogue at 126l. I presume it is taken from Trithemius's *Annal. Monasterii Hirsaugiensis*, 1690, folio, 2 vols. p. 421. vol. 2d;—the passage extracted will be found in the second vol. of Meerman's *Orig. Typog.* p. 101. from whence Mr. Willet has inserted it at page 314-15 of his *Memoir*; but, as it stands in both these places, not one word is said of the date of this Bible. The characters are evidently metal ones, from the Latin terms "*æneis sive stanneis fundebant.*" Trithemius finished his Annals in 1514, and he tells us that Schoeffer made this relation to him thirty years before, that is, in the year 1484; but nothing can be hence inferred of the date of the Bible. On the contrary, there are two circumstances which may strongly justify us in supposing that the Bible alluded to by Schoeffer was the one of 1462: First, Schoeffer does not appear to have worked with Fust till the year 1455, when the partnership of Guttenberg and Fust was dissolved. This seems to be allowed by the best bibliographers, and is opposed only by a feeble "*peut-être*" of Heinekin, p. 260. Heinekin, however, admits that the Psalter of 1457 is the first joint production of Fust and Schoeffer. The fact was, I believe, that Schoeffer had infinitely more talent than either Guttenberg or Fust; and the latter acted wisely, when he parted with Guttenberg, to offer Schoeffer his daughter in marriage, and thus establish

a connection

"FUST fut si charné d'un Alphabet complet que Schoeffer *leur* en presenta, que, pour l'en recompenser, il lui donna sa fille en mariage, et l'associa avec lui." Marchand. *Hist. de l'Imprimerie*, part i. p. 21. The word *leur* is here marked in italics, to shew the want of faith, or carelessness, of this writer. Marchand, wishing to establish his hypothesis of Schoeffer's working with Guttenberg and Fust, makes use of the word "*leur en presenta*," and quotes SALMUTH, p. 319. Now Salmuth's words are these, as quoted in note K. by Marchand himself: "Characteres inde fusos FAUSTO *Hero suo* ostendit; quibus ille adeo exhilaratus est, ut ei protinus Filiam unicam desponderet, ac paulo post in uxorem daret." Salmuth's work, *De rebus memorabilibus*, was published in 1600, 8vo. See Peignot's *Dict. de Bibliologie Suppl.* 163.

It is quite amusing to perceive how the love of *hypotheses* has driven MENTELIUS (in his treatise on printing of 1650) into the most absurd declarations about Schoeffer. Trithemius happening to translate Schoeffer's name into *Opilio*, or shepherd, because in the German language it has that signification, Mentelius did not scruple to call our worthy printer "a mad-headed fellow, who had the care of Fust's sheep, and became afterwards his servant," &c. I have not Mentelius's book at hand; but the story is true, and is well related by Fournier in his first *Dissert.* p. 32-4. Mentelius was resolved to make his *ancestor* (a printer of the same name) the inventor of the typographic art. He conceived the Catholicop of 1460 to be the first printed book!

are uniformly printed UPON VELLUM; and their rarity is so excessive, that 1000 guineas could not now procure a copy: in fact, only six are known to exist; two of which are at this moment in the libraries of his Majesty and Lord Spencer.

The first writer who makes mention of the Psalter of 1457 is LAM-
BECIUS, in the second book (c. viii. p. 989) of his *Comment. de Bibliotheca Vindobonensi*, who there describes it only in a summary manner, by way of marginal note, without the least specification of its size. "This copy (says Mons. de Boze) was discovered in the year 1665, near Inspruck, in the castle of Ambras, where the Archduke Francis Sigismund had collected a prodigious quantity of MSS. and printed books; taken for the most part from the famous library of MATHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary: it was transported from thence to the imperial library at Vienna." This is the copy which Meinekin so amply describes, and which, for the extreme beauty of its condition, he calls "*un Exemplaire vierge*." It may probably now be in the Imperial library at Paris, since Bonaparte's visit at Vienna.

The

a connection which was not likely to terminate in the life-time of the father, who died about the year 1467.

The second ground on which I conjecture the Bible above alluded to, to have been printed in 1462, is, that Trithemius mentions it after the *Catholicon* of 1460, which every body knows is printed with small wooden types. The experiment of the *Catholicon* not succeeding, Fust and Schoeffer cut metal types of the same size, and proceeded to the execution of the Bible of 1462, which is there said to have been attended with so much difficulty and expense.

I am aware that the recent authority of a very respectable bibliographer, M. de la Serna, Santander, is in favour of the Bible of 1455; but his chief and only evidence in support of his hypothesis (which, indeed, if correct, would set the matter for ever at rest) does not seem to me to be very conclusive. He says, that there is a copy of this Bible in the Imperial library at Paris, in which some illuminator has written, that the ornaments or illuminations were executed in the year 1456. "*Illuminata seu rubricata et ligata p. Henricum Abbe alius Cremer. Anno Dni, M^o. cccc^o. lvi. festo Bartholomei apli*" But how frequent are the instances in which these inscriptions are ante-dated? and how comes it to pass, that bibliographers have been ignorant of this very curious and unique copy for these last hundred years? We know very well in this country how modern writing may be contrived to carry with it all the appearance of an ancient character!!

Besides, is it not remarkable that the decree, passed at Mentz in 1455, for Guttenberg to remunerate Fust for certain monies advanced by the latter to the former in the way of business, should not have alluded to this very Bible, about which, it would seem, the quarrel and dissolution took place? Let any one examine this decree, as extracted in Wolf and Schwarz, and he will perceive that not one word is said of, not the slightest allusion is made to, this curious Bible—which Koelhoff gravely tells us, in his *Cologne Chronicle* of 1499, "is printed in that larger sort of type with which *Missals* are usually printed!!

But M. de la Serna, Santander, himself seems rather reluctant to speak positively upon the subject, when he afterwards takes a summary view of the earliest productions of the typographic art. At p. 105 of his first vol. he mentions nothing decisively before the *Mentz Psalter* of 1457! See his *Dictionnaire Bibliographique Choisi du quinziesme seicle*. Bruxelles, 8vo. 1805-6-7, in three vols. or parts; and consult vol. i. 85-105. part ii. 176.

It is time, however, to close a note of most unconscionable length, and interesting only to the bibliographical Antiquary.

The slight manner in which Lambecius noticed this magnificent production, was the source of innumerable errors among subsequent bibliographers. CHEVILLIER, who published his amusing French work upon the "Origin of Printing at Paris" in 1694, never saw a copy of it, but does not hesitate to call it a *quarto*; and MAITTAIRE, who, as well as Chevillier, was ignorant of the second edition of 1459, relies solely on the authority of Chevillier and Lambecius, and also calls it a *quarto*. See *Annal. Typog.* t. i. ed. 1733. p. 170.

In the same year that Maittaire's second edition of his first volume appeared (viz. 1733), PALMER, or rather Psalmanazar, published his "*General History of Printing*;" and, in his account of the first Psalter, he relies entirely on Lambecius, translating the colophon of it as given by the latter. Of its *size* he says nothing; and of the second edition he is quite ignorant (ignorance and incorrectness are the prominent features of the whole performance!) supposing the *Donatus** of 1459 to be the second book printed with metal types, See pages 29 and 76. From this work, therefore, nothing is to be gleaned worth notice.

MARCHAND, who is the next writer in succession, and who had published his *Histoire de l'Imprimerie*, 1740, before Mons. de Boze had given his excellent account of the Psalter (presently to be mentioned), is extremely *accommodating* in his description; for he says, "C'est un petit in folio, ou un grand in quarto." See p. 33, 34, 36. He knew of only two copies in existence; those at Vienna and Fribourg.† Of the second edition of 1459 I do not observe that he makes any mention, for he notices the *Donatus* as the only book printed in 1459.

At length Mons. de Boze, in the 14th vol. of *L'Academie des Inscriptions*, &c. p. 254 (A.D. 1740) favoured the world with an ample and accurate description‡ of this important work, from a copy in his own possession, which, after his death, belonged successively to the President de Cotte, Mons. Gaignat, and Mons. Girardot de Prefont. It seems that this copy was what the French call "*un peu rogné*," according to Heinekin's account, who inspected it at the house of its last possessor.

* Mr. Willet, in his "Origin" before alluded to, says the second Psalter was printed in *August*, the Durandus in *October*, 1459. See *Archæol.* vol. xi. 305. Lambinet also gives the same dates to both works.

† Marchand refers to Mullerus's *Theat. Freyberg*, 4to, 1653, p. 129-130, &c. &c. without noticing WILLISCHIIUS's history of that town, in which this latter makes mention of the Psalter of 1457; but, says Mons. de Boze, "assuming to himself the airs and graces of a disinterested man, and consummate critic, he commits the most absurd blunders, and indulges in such hypotheses upon the date of it, as to render his account truly ridiculous."

‡ It was read by the Abbé Sallier, under the title of "*Notice du premier livre imprimé portant une date certaine*."

The catalogue of the books of this eminent bibliographer was published at Paris in 1743, in 8vo. of which only twelve copies were struck off on large paper, in *small folio*. One of this latter kind was sold at Dr. Askew's sale (see *Bibl. Askew.* No. 508) for 6l.; it was formerly Dr. Mead's copy, and was sent to him as a present from De Boze himself. It was bought by Dr. Askew at Dr. Mead's sale for little more than 1l.

possessor. M. de Boze accompanied his account of it with a plate, being a fac-simile of the *Subscription* or *Colophon*: the letters in this plate are perhaps rather too sharply cut, and not being struck off on *VELLUM*, they do not produce the rich and beautiful effect of the original. This copy consisted of 136 leaves of the Psalter text, and 20 of hymns, responses, and prayers, forming a supplement to it. Heinekin supposed, that M. de Boze's copy consisted originally of *two*, "dont l'un a été fort usé, et l'autre assez propre. Cependant (says he) il est fort bien réparé." It seems that most of the copies differ in the supplementary part, a circumstance which appears to have puzzled Heinekin, but which is very reasonably accounted for by Lambinet. This latter bibliographer thus observes upon it: "C'est une tradition conservée à Maïence que les religieux de *St. Alban* ont fait exécuter à leurs frais la première édition du Psautier, et les *Benedictins* de *St. Jacques* le seconde, &c. Comme ces Psautiers étoient destinés uniquement pour le chœur des églises des monastères, des cathédrales, des collégiales, il est tout naturel de croire que ces corporations auront fait, en tout ou en partie, les frais de leur exécution; et qu'ils auront fait disposer chacun selon son rit, les oraisons, les hymnes, les répons, les vêpres, qui se trouvent à la fin du Psautier dans quelques exemplaires, et qui souvent ne se trouvent pas dans d'autres. Telle est, je crois, la vraie raison des variantes que l'on voit dans les exemplaires de la même édition: raison qu'Heineken, Breitkopf,* et d'autres bibliographes cherchent depuis si long-temps."†

The description which de Boze has given of his copy may serve for that of all the others of the date 1457; and it is a little surprising that Heinekin, although he allows de Boze to have given "an ample account" of it, never seems to have perused it, for he takes upon himself the credit of first making certain observations, which, in fact, were made 30 years before by de Boze.

This work was printed as a choir-book for the cathedrals; it is a large folio, in the Gothic character; the *small letters* are nearly half an inch high; the *capitals* are of various kinds; the largest three inches and half high, exclusively of ornaments extending nearly three inches perpendicularly. The first B of the text, and the first P of the Colophon, are examples of this kind. The other capitals extend about the height of four lines of the psalms, and three of the hymns, &c. Mons. de Boze reckons that there are 288 of them. There is no doubt but that all the letters, except the capitals, are *metal*; these

* Breitkopf was a celebrated printer at Leipsic, and died in 1794. Heinekin had the highest opinion of his bibliographical talents. He published an account of the invention of printing in German at Leipsic 1779; but his *Magnum Opus* is the treatise upon the 'origin of playing cards, engraving upon wood, &c. in Europe,' of which the first volume was published in 1784; the second has, I believe, recently appeared. This work is full of erudition; but, alas! it is written in the German language. See Peignot's *Dict. Bibliol.*

† Recherches, &c. sur l'origine de l'Imprimerie, t. i. 114. p. 142-3.

these latter are *cut in wood*, and printed with the different coloured inks with which they appear in the several copies—some being in red, ornamented with blue; others in blue, ornamented with red. These decorated capitals are, therefore, not afterwards executed by an *Illuminator*. A more particular description will be given towards the close of this essay.

Bozé's copy, as he tells us, was found in the collegiate church of St. Victor, at Mentz, where it answered the usual purposes of the choir till the third edition of 1490 appeared, when it was carried away and "luckily (says he) shut up and forgotten in a little armory attached to the Sacristy." It was discovered by de Boze in the winter of 1739.

In the years 1758-9, the younger FOURNIER published his two elegant little treatises on the Rise, Progress, and Art of Wood-engraving. In these treatises he has spoken decisively and correctly of the size, beauty, and skill of the psalter of 1457. He says, "it is one of the most curious works that the art of printing has ever produced; that the capital letters are printed in different colours, after the manner of *Cameos*, and that with a correctness and precision truly astonishing!" "Let the work be exhibited (says he) to all the printers of the present day assembled together, and let them be charged with the care of printing a *similar one*; assuredly, they will not execute it so exactly! and yet this *very book* is the *first* to which a *date* is affixed, and to which the names of the workmen who executed it are subjoined!" See pages 45-6-7, of the first treatise, and 231-2-3-4, of the second.

The account of this celebrated bibliographer excited the attention of the curious towards discovering more copies of this rare and beautiful production; and DE BURE, the next writer in succession who notices it, refers to this account in a manner the most express and complimentary. See his *Bibl. Instruct.* No. 46. Unfortunately for De Bure, he does not appear to have examined a copy himself, although he knew there were *three* (and three only) to be consulted: this has rendered his description so extremely defective. Heineken does not scruple to call

* A similar mode of printing is observable in Juliana Berners's book of hunting, hunting, and heraldry, printed at St. Alban's in 1486. I examined a copy of this latter treatise attentively, in the Marquis of Bute's library at Luton, and am convinced that the *coats of arms* are printed in the several colours with which they appear. It is my intention to give a *fac-simile plate* of these arms, as well as of the first page of the Psalter of 1457, in my new edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert." This latter bibliographer (vol. iii. 1433) has given a very superficial account of the curious book of St. Alban's.

† "*Dissertation sur l'origine et les progrès de l'art de graver en bois*, &c. 8vo. 1758." "*De l'origine et des productions de l'imprimerie primitive en taille de bois*, &c. 8vo. 1759; both "A Paris, de l'imprimerie de BARBOU," and printed in Barbou's very best manner. The first contains 92 pages, besides an "Approbation et Privilège;" the second 263 pages. They are both extremely rare.

The same author published, in two elegant, but smaller octavo volumes, a "*Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de lettres*," &c. in 1764-6. This latter work, though not quite so rare as the preceding, is much admired, from the numerous plates and specimens of types.

call it "*remplie de fautes*." Popular, and justly so, as is De Bure's work, it is nevertheless unpardonably deficient in a knowledge of rare and critical books in the Greek and Latin languages: from him it would seem that the psalter of 1457 was "printed in red and black letters, similar to the supposed bible of 1450," than which nothing can be more vague and erroneous.

MEERMAN is the next bibliographer after De Bure, who has noticed the Mentz psalters of 1457-59, 90. With profound erudition and a general knowledge of languages, Meerman united uncommon diligence and activity; but, resolved to bring every thing to the standard of a *darling hypothesis*, he seems to have noticed only those works more at large which supported his favourite system. His *fuso-sculpi* characters have been entirely cut to pieces by Mr. Willet, and his hero *Goster* has received a mortal wound from the penetrating lance of Heinekin.* In a long note at p. 11, 12, of his *Origines Typographica*, and again at p. 94 in the text, as well as slightly in some few other places, he would seem to intimate that the accuracy of Fournier's account of the Psalter of 1457 is corroborated by some copies which he saw of the bible of 1462! and that the different coloured inks in it were first discovered by Guttemberg, on the authority of Polydore Virgil, *de rer. invent. lib. ii. c. 7*!! He refers to De Boze's account, but seems to have profited little by it; in short, nothing interesting or valuable upon the subject is to be obtained from Meerman.

I shall next notice, in order, a very curious anecdote connected with the first Psalter, and which, if it contained one syllable of truth, might give us some valuable information relating to it. PAPILLON, in his *Traité historique, &c. de la gravure en bois*,† has favoured us with the following long, but rather amusing, old woman's story—which I shall translate "for the benefit of the country gentlemen." "If (says he) any reliance might be placed upon the traditional narrative which I obtained from an *unknown*, with whom I had an interview only three times, in the year 1737, I should be able to give the name of the *designer*, as well as of some of the *engravers* who were employed on this magnificent work. The story is as follows: Some few days after Easter,

* In addition to the reasons advanced by this eminent bibliographer against the claims of Haarlem, consult the masterly refutation of Meerman's system by De la Serna, Santander, in the work before alluded to, at the conclusion of the first note. Part i, from p. 12 to 67.

† Paris, 8vo, 2 vols. 1766. A very rare and amusing work; not always correct, but in every respect curious. The plates, fac-similes of the earliest woodcuts, are admirably executed; and the book contains some information no where else to be found. There is a formal wood-cut portrait of Papillon, in his perriwig, as a frontispiece, which the worthy Frenchman, or his editor, thought particularly beautiful, from the verses subjoined: It is, in fact, as well as all the original vignettes in the book, quite poor and Gothic. No country has ever produced the woodcuts which we are now in the daily habit of publishing. In Great Britain this art seems to have attained its height; even children's books are frequently embellished with excellent specimens: as for the productions of BEWICK, NESBIT, CLENNEL, and AUSTIN, they will never cease to be admired as long as the graphic arts shall be cultivated.

Easter, a German, between 25 and 30 years of age, calling himself an engraver in wood, and a native and resident of Mentz, travelling to see the country, came and offered me his professional services during his stay at Paris. As I usually did every thing myself, I thanked him for his offer, assuring him nevertheless that if I found occasion for his services I would with great pleasure avail myself of them. Upon this he gave me his address, shewed me some of his engravings, and left me a *proof* of a coat of arms, which he said were designed and engraved by himself, and which, though rather large and rude, were well cut, and of a picturesque taste, somewhat out of the common. Wishing, I suppose, to make the most of himself and of his performances, he told me his name was JEROM COSKPERGENN; that he could paint tolerably well, and practised wood-engraving only as an amusement during his travels; that he had been six years in France; had visited Bourdeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Rochelle, and other towns—and had worked as an engraver only during his stay at those places; that his ancestors had resided at Mentz, Cologne, and Nuremberg; and that even an ancient branch of his family *had worked for the first printed books by Fust and Schoeffer.*"

Having questioned him a little upon this head, he told me, that "from father to son it was uniformly known that one PETER COSKPERGENN, scribe, and miniature painter on manuscripts, at Mentz, also an able wood-engraver of capital letters, had been engaged by Schoeffer (who gave him a lodging in his own house) to design and engrave in wood, large capital letters—enriched with ornaments similar to those with which the ancient MSS. are illuminated; that one of his brothers, named JAMES, and one of his friends called THOMAS FERKANACH, who was also a good engraver in wood, had worked at the same time *in cutting the letters for Schoeffer's Psalter.*" Having promised to return in a day or two, to shew me a book with some figures of the Mass, engraved by the said Peter Coskpergenn, his ancestor, which he still preserved, he took his leave of me, very well satisfied with the reception he had met with; for, in order to enjoy his chat, and to have sufficient time to comprehend his French jargon (as he found me on the point of leaving home when he called) I took him to an hotel, where we breakfasted together; and, to induce him the more readily to answer my questions, I made him a present of some of *my own proof impressions.*"

"Eight days elapsed, and no Coskpergenn appeared: impatient, however, to see the *Mass-book*, I waited on him, according to his direction, early in the morning. The worthy German made many excuses for not having kept his word, alledging that he was under the necessity of finishing some capital-letter-types, to sell to the printers. He urged me to sit down and breakfast with him, and shewed me the *Mass-book*, with the figures engraved by his ancestor Peter Coskpergenn. The book was a very small duodecimo, something like the diminutive edition of Amadis de Gaul. The figures were engraved in wood, and though of a Gothic character, were well enough drawn; they were struck off UPON VELLUM, on one side of the leaf only, in beautiful

beautiful glossy ink, surrounded with a simple fillet; each engraving was contained in a frame of arabesque ornaments, about an inch wide, printed in a rough Gothic style, but in ink of a beautiful vermillion color. They were struck off on the *opposite* sides of the leaves, so that each engraving faced the other. Some of the frame-work borders contained twelve lines of prayers, printed in a Gothic character, in beautifully shining black ink, but the initial letter was *gilt*. What was rather singular, the vellum leaves were very thin, doubled or pasted together, to prevent the marks of the impression from being seen on the reverse side, and to give it the appearance of a MS. I should not have perceived that the leaves were doubled or pasted together, if the corners of some of them had not been unrolled."

"This curious book contained forty-five plates, including the title-page, and forty-four prayers corresponding with the subjects delineated. Its solid and ancient binding was not in the least injured, for it consisted of plates of silver, of the thickness of a small cord; there were also clasps of the same metal, decorated with Gothic ornaments, chased and beautifully cut: all this, with a small golden cord terminating in a tassel, gave the book a delightful appearance, and made it, in every respect, an object worthy of the most careful preservation."

"The worthy stranger next shewed me some fragments of *Gothic vignettes*, executed by the same PETER COSKPERGENN, and printed in red and black upon some leaves of paper; also some other wood-cuts of electors and bishops, executed as well by his father Andrew Coskpergenn as by himself. About fifteen days after my visit, he came to bid me adieu, telling me he was obliged to quit Paris (where he could not earn *water to drink*) because all the printers wished to procure his works at a scandalously low price; that the provincial printers shewed more judgment; and that he should go to Rouen; from whence, if he could not obtain sufficient employment there, he should pass over to Italy, after writing to his mother to send to Lyons and Turin a part of his annual income which she allowed him, in order that he might subsist on his travels. We parted, and he promised to write to me; but from that day to this (now about thirty years ago) I have heard nothing of him."

"This man was frank in his manner, and seemed to be of an excellent disposition. I wish I could have employed him; he had, nevertheless, quite sufficient to live upon at home, if he had chosen a domestic, instead of an itinerant, life." See Papillon's *Traité*, &c. t. i. 119-22.

I fear, however, I may have exhausted the patience of your readers—I shall therefore defer the *conclusion* of this subject to your *following number*.

Meanwhile I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FROGNALL DIEDIN.

Keusington, Aug. 24, 1807.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMOIR ON ADANSON,*

From the "Eloge Historique" of that Naturalist, pronounced before the National Institute by G. Cuvier.

MICHAEL ADANSON was descended from a Scotch family, which had followed the fortunes of king James II. (his proper name, therefore, must have been *Adamson*). His father was equerry to the archbishop of Aix, and it was through his interest that the youth, at the age of seven, was provided with a small canonry at Champeaux, which served to educate him. When he was at the college of Plessis, the celebrated English natural philosopher, Turberville Needham, one day being present at the academical exercises, was so much struck with the ability displayed by the young scholar, that he begged leave to add a microscope to the prize awarded to him, saying at the same time "You, who are so far advanced in the study of the works of men, are worthy to be made acquainted with those of nature." This circumstance gave the decisive turn to his studies; the words remained deeply engraven in his memory, and he repeated them with interest near the close of his life.

The cabinets of Réaumur and Bernard de Jussieu, and the royal garden of plants, furnished fuel to his ardour for natural knowledge, and at the age of 19 he had drawn up methodical descriptions of more than 4000 species of the three kingdoms. He went to Senegal, as formerly mentioned, in 1748, at the age of 21, and returned in 1751, with a rich treasure of facts and observations. At that period Linnaeus and Buffon were beginning to enter that career of eminence in the science of natural history which they held with so much glory during nearly half a century. Their opposite characters as naturalists are thus sketched by the writer of this elege.

"The first, with a piercing genius and indefatigable application, embracing all the productions of nature, enchained them, as it were, by classifications, which were arbitrary, but precise and easy to comprehend; imposed upon them names, foreign, but invariable, and commodious for the memory; described them in a language neological, but brief, expressive, and rigorously determined in its signification."

"The second, with a lofty imagination, dignified and impressive in his style as well as in his manners, attaching himself to a smaller number of beings, neglecting those artificial scaffoldings which the study of more numerous productions would have required; exhausted, as it were, each of the subjects on which he treated; formed them into animated pictures, pompously displayed, and coloured with all the splendour and freshness of nature, which were associated by new,

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bold,

* See *Athenæum*, No. 7.

bold, and sometimes hasty views of things, but always set forth with a seductive art."

Both these great men, too exclusively following their peculiar ideas, had failed to attend sufficiently to one point; namely, the study of those multiplied relations of beings, whence results a division into families, founded upon their natural characters. It was precisely this which had been the principal object of Adanson's solitary meditations. He was the first who energetically displayed its importance, and he carried its application to a great length. The following sketch will give an idea of the particular manner in which he viewed this subject.

An organized being is a single whole—a compound of parts which re-act upon each other for the production of a common effect. No one of these parts, therefore, can be essentially modified without a consent of all the rest. There is, therefore, only a certain number of possible combinations among the great modifications of the principal organs; and under each of these superior combinations, only a certain number of subordinate combinations, of less important modifications, can take place. Consequently, were an exact knowledge obtained of all these combinations of different orders, and were each ranged in the place determined by the organs constituting it, there would result a true representation of the whole system of organized beings, with all their relations; in short, natural history would become an exact science. This is what is understood by a *natural method*, the great desideratum of every naturalist. But hitherto we have only gained a glimpse of some part of this sublime picture; and the point whence it could be viewed in its totality is as yet only an ideal goal, to which we perhaps shall never be able entirely to attain, though it is our duty constantly to tend towards it.

The most direct road to it would be to determine the functions and influence of each organ, in order to calculate its modifications; then, by forming grand divisions upon the most important organs, and thus descending to inferior divisions, a frame would be constituted, which, previously and almost independently of the observation of species, would nevertheless be a true expression of the order of nature. This principle is called the *subordination of characters*; but its application would suppose a degree of knowledge respecting the nature and functions of the organs, to which small approaches had been made at the period when Adanson commenced his labours. He therefore had recourse to an inverse method, which may be termed empirical or experimental—that of the actual comparison of species; and for its application he devised a method peculiar to himself, and which cannot but be regarded as extremely ingenious.

Considering each organ apart, he formed from its different modifications a system of division, in which he arranged all known beings. Repeating the same operation with respect to several organs, he thus constructed a number of systems, all artificial, and each founded upon a single organ arbitrarily chosen. It is evident that the beings which none of these systems should separate, would be infinitely near each other,

since they would be similar in all their organs; that the affinity would be less in those which some of their organs should throw into different classes; and that, in fine, the most distant from each other would be those which should meet in no one system. This method would give a precise estimate of the degree of affinity between different beings; but it has the defect of supposing the knowledge of all the species and all the organs of each. A single one of these neglected may lead to the most mistaken relations; and Adanson himself, notwithstanding the immense number of his observations, furnishes some examples of the fact.

This is what he called his *universal method*, and it is the parent idea that predominates in all his works, printed or manuscript. He gave to the public the first essay of it in the "*Traité des Coquillages*," which terminates the first volume of his *Voyage to Senegal*. In this treatise he had the merit of paying that attention to the animals inhabiting shells which had been almost entirely neglected before his time, and several of which have never been described since. His methodical distribution, supported by twenty of the partial systems above indicated, was much superior to all those of his predecessors; but it had some faults, owing to the reason just suggested; namely, that for want of anatomical dissections, he was unacquainted with the interior organs, especially the heart.

His "*Familles des Plantes*," printed in 1763, is a larger application of this method. Several botanists had previously been sensible of the importance of arranging plants according to their natural relations. Morison, Magnol, and Ray, had conceived the idea of it about the same time, though without a precise notion of the means requisite for success. Haller had long the same object in view, but was not able entirely to conciliate natural relations with an absolute system, and the method which he adopted broke through some of them. Linnæus voluntarily renounced it in the formation of his system, and was only sometimes brought to it by the sentiment of analogy, which constrained him to infringe his own rules. Bernard de Jussieu was the only predecessor of Adanson who never abandoned this research, though, discontented with what he had done, because no one so well saw what remained to be done, he never consigned his results to writing, and they are known only by his arrangement of the garden of Trianon, and by the fragments published by his friends or disciples.

Adanson in his preface gives the history of botany with an erudition astonishing in a man perpetually occupied in observing. He states with precision what each writer has done to enrich the science, and even gives a sort of scale of merit of the systems of his predecessors; but he takes his measure solely from their agreement with his natural families. This was to place himself at the head of all botanists; and in fact he was not far from thinking himself so. He especially does not conceal the displeasure he felt at the vogue acquired by the sexual system of Linnæus, one of the most opposite to the natural relations of plants; and the hope of seeing it fall was his chief consolation.

But

But nothing could be more unequal than the competition for popularity between the two naturalists. Linnæus, surrounded by disciples whom he inspired with enthusiastic attachment, and converted into so many missionaries, favoured by the great, keeping up a correspondence with eminent men in different countries, and more attentive to make the science of nature appear easy, than to render it solid and profound, spread his doctrines rapidly in spite of the opposition of self-love and national prejudices. Adanson, on the contrary, preserving his solitary habits, inaccessible in his closet, without pupils, and almost without friends, communicated with the world only by his books, which he seemed purposely to render repulsive, as if he had feared that they should be too much read.

Instead of the simple and convenient nomenclature invented by Linnæus, he gave arbitrary names, which no etymological relation attached to the memory. He had even devised a peculiar orthography, which gave his French the appearance of some unknown jargon. Thus, notwithstanding the real and allowed beauty of his plan, and the great number of facts which he had discovered, together with the encomiums his work obtained from the most learned naturalists, his influence upon the progress of science was much less than might have been expected, and artificial systems continued to reign almost exclusively for thirty years more. Far, however, from being discouraged by this failure of success, he scarcely perceived it. His own approbation sufficed to satisfy him; and continuing to labour with the same assiduity, his *Families of Plants* was not entirely printed before he was occupied with a vastly more general work.

The boldest imagination would shrink on reading the plan which he submitted in 1774 to the judgment of the Academy of Sciences, and still more at the sight of the enormous mass of materials which he had actually assembled. His purpose was no longer to confine his method to one class of beings, or even to the three kingdoms, as they are commonly termed; but to embrace the whole of nature, in the most extensive acceptance of the word. Even the faculties of the soul, the creations of man, all that commonly is made the object of metaphysics, morals, and politics, all the arts, from agriculture to dancing, entered into his plan. Twenty-four large volumes displayed the general relations of all these things, and their distribution; the history of 40,000 species was arranged in alphabetical order in 150 volumes; an universal vocabulary gave the explanation of 200,000 words; and the whole was sustained by a great number of particular treatises and memoirs, by 40,000 figures and 30,000 specimens of the three kingdoms.

It will be asked how a single man should have been able even to grasp such a number of different objects. In fact, the commissioners of the Academy found the execution very unequal. The parts alien to natural history were merely indicated; two thirds of the figures were cut out or traced from common works; and several of the volumes were swelled by materials not yet put in order. These commissioners gave Adanson the prudent advice to detach from this vast collection
the

the objects of his own discoveries, and to publish them separately, contenting himself with pointing out in a general manner the new relations which he might perceive in them to other beings. It is much to be regretted that he did not follow this advice; for several memoirs, independent of his great works, shew how much sagacity he possessed in the examination of particular objects. Of these pieces, the following are the most observable.

The *tarel*, the shell-fish which perforates ships and piles, and has threatened the very existence of Holland, had been examined by several naturalists. Adanson, however, was the first who made known its true nature, and its analogy with the *pholades* and *bivalves*. His description of this animal is a model in its kind.

The same may be said of the *baobab* of Senegal, the largest tree in the world. The name of *Adansonia* has been given to it after its describer, which Linnæus has generously preserved, notwithstanding the causes of complaint which he had against our author.

The history of the gum-trees, and the numerous articles which he inserted in the supplement of the first Encyclopædia, unite to a number of new facts much erudition and clearness. They prove by examples that the French language can express with precision all the forms of plants, without having recourse to that barbarous terminology which then began to be introduced, and which disgusts in so many modern works.

One of the most interesting questions in natural history is the origin of the different varieties of our cultivated plants. Adanson made many experiments upon those of corn, and raised two in the species of barley, but they did not long propagate themselves. Some naturalists pushing too far the consequences of these and other similar facts, and maintaining that there is nothing constant in species, alleging even examples, which seemed to prove that new ones were formed from time to time, he shewed that these pretended species were for the most part only monstrosities which soon relapsed into their original form.

For a long time the motions of the leaves of the sensitive plant, and of the stamens of certain plants, had been compared to those of animals, although the first generally require to be excited by an external cause. Adanson discovered spontaneous motions in a green fibrous substance living at the bottom of waters, of which he gave a very exact history, and placed it at the head of the system of vegetables. Vaucher has since supposed it to be a zoophyte; and has named it *Oscillatoria Adansonii*.

Adanson first discovered that the benumbing faculty of certain fishes depends upon electricity. He made his experiments upon the *Silurus tremulus*. It is also affirmed that he was the author of the letter on the electricity of the tourmalin, which bears the name of the Duke of Noya Caraffa.

He first discovered the method of extracting a good blue secula from the indigo of Senegal.

In a memoir addressed to the ministry, he shewed that this colony would be very favourable to all the products of the West India islands, and

and even of the East Indies, and that it would be easy to procure their cultivation by free negroes; a happy idea, which alone can put an end to a commerce disgraceful to humanity.

These detached pieces might have been followed by others equally interesting, had he chosen, since his cabinet and his continual observations would have supplied him with rich materials; but when he had once formed the design of his great work, he reserved for its use all the particular facts he had collected, and would publish nothing more separately.

Sequestering himself from the world, thinking and acting solely upon his own funds, and calculating the extent of his powers by that of his projects, he placed himself as much above all other philosophers, as the work which he meditated appeared to him above what they have left. He was heard to say that Aristotle alone approached him, but remotely, and that all other naturalists remained at an immense distance behind him. Forgetting that his method rested solely upon acquired facts, he attributed to it an interior virtue of foreseeing them, and pretended to divine by anticipation unknown species. "I possess (said he) all the great roads of the sciences; what occasion have I for bye paths?" Hence arose a profound contempt for the labours of his successors, an absolute negligence of modern discoveries, even in the relations of travellers, an obstinate attachment to his old notions, and complete ignorance of their refutation; and, in fine, the perfect inutility of his long labours, so erroneously directed.

The affecting circumstances of the concluding scenes of his life have been mentioned in the former memoir. By his will he directed that a garland of flowers taken from his 58 families of plants should be the sole decoration of his bier.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RETROSPECTION.

EVE drops her curtain from the hill,
Her dewy tints spreads o'er the lea;
Lulled are all sounds, all motions still,
But, Marian, yet I gaze on thee.

More sweetly by this dubious light
Flows from thy lips that melting tone;
The world hath vanish'd from our sight,
And my soul breathes of thee alone.

Thou, Marian, giv'st the power I feel
Departed joys to taste again;
And e'en, with thrift of pleasure, steal
New bliss from recollected pain.

That

That mournful hour we parted last,
How sunk my soul by grief subdued !
And heavily the moments past
Till Albion's cliffs again I view'd.

'Twas morn—methought so fair a morn
Ne'er dawn'd upon this beauteous isle ;
The vernal earth seem'd newly born,
The gracious heavens look'd down, to smile.

The mariner estranged full long
From sylvan sounds, his chartless way
Delights to trace through groves of song,
And quaff the balmy soul of May.

He loves to linger in the dale,
All under leafy awning laid,
Communing sweetly with the gale
That late his daring soul dismay'd.

But, Marian, not the grateful shade,
Nor vernal breath, nor warble wild,
From thee my wayward step betray'd,
Of thee my vagrant thought beguiled.

On all I glanced as in a dream,
Whilst hills, or dells, or vales withdrew ;
Till dimly, by the moon's wan beam,
Yon spire, my beacon, rose to view.

And when that transient glimpse I caught,
What wild emotion swelled my breast !
To transport and to terror wrought,
By doubts, and e'en by hopes opprest :

Yet once, as if to woo delay,
I sought a path where path was none ;
And once I measured back my way,
As if some mortal foe to shun.

The path where last we bade farewell
Now seem'd unwont to human tread ;
The moon look'd thro' the lonely dell,
And flickering shadows round me spread.

But soon I saw thy casement shine
As, tinted by the silvery light,
Thy roof, like some religious shrine,
Rose thro' the darkness glimmering bright.

And silent as the midnight thief,
The wicket now I softly past,
And, yet my soul withheld belief,
Touch'd, trembling touch'd the latch at last.

There

There while I stood, unheard, unseen,
His mat the dog supinely prest,
The clock, with solemn pause between,
Told ten, the sober hour of rest.

I felt the icy chills of fear;
The fate-exploring sigh I drew;
Was rapture, or was anguish near?
O! liv'd my love? was Marian true?

'Twas then I caught that melting tone;
I knew my Marian's magic strain—
And O! the bliss till then unknown—
The heighten'd bliss derived from pain!

E. B.

Wilmot-street, Sept. 1st.

CAMBRIA, AN ODE.

OH Cambria! ere in misty blue
(With tardy foot and ling'ring eye)
Thy poet land I dimly view,
Its summits fading into sky;
Warm from the heart receive one parting song,
And bid thy echoing vales the votive strain prolong!

I love thy mountains—giant forms!
Darkly clad in gath'ring storms;
While sweeps around their caverns black
Half cloud, half rain, the fleeting rack:
I love thy rocks, down whose steep sides
With foaming dizzying crash,
Thunders the torrent's tan-brown tide
The roaring whirlwinds dash.

With toiling step I love to climb
Thy wave-beat cliff's tempestuous height,
And view, with terror-mix'd delight,
The ocean-scene sublime.

Dim distant isles in ambient ether seen,
And stormy peaks, and deep-retiring bays,
Foam-crested breakers, and the boundless green
Streak'd by the transient sun's swift-glancing rays.
Mid clouds and crags, dark pools, and mountains drear,
The wild wood's silence, and the billow's roll,
Great Nature rules, and claims with brow austere
The shudd'ring homage of the inmost soul.

The

The vagrant goat well-pleased I mark
 Perched scornful on the giddy brink,
 While panting dogs affrighted shrink
 And bay beneath with idle bark :
 Ragged of fleece the straggling flock
 Bounding o'er the turfy rock—
 The nimble herd of sparkling eye,
 With black-tipp'd horns o'er-arching high,
 Their fetlocks bathing in the lucid stream
 Where soften'd suns thro' pendant birches gleam :—
 The stately hern that sweeps in flagging flight
 The lonely rock-bound lake—the cormorant black
 Poised on the ridgy wave—and piercing the dun rack
 The falcon pouncing from his airy height.—

But livelier pleasure heaves my breast,
 And tears my softening eyes bedew,
 As scenes by smiling Labour drest
 And Man's creative hand, I view.
 The mountain oak no longer doom'd
 In the deep pathless glen intomb'd
 His sturdy strength to waste,
 Obedient to the shipwright's art,
 Here launches for the crowded mart
 With gaudy streamers graced.
 Dragg'd up with toil the searching plough
 Furrows the mountain's rugged brow,
 The mealy root with purple flower
 There fattens in the misty shower :
 The lonely shepherd of the heath-clad hill
 Views the new harvest with paternal joy
 As infant hands the pond'rous basket fill,
 And buxom Plenty smiles no longer coy ;
 Plinlimmon wild the peaceful triumph sounds,
 And Snowdon, king of crags, the jocund strain rebounds.

No longer now the lab'ring swain
 Of sweeping floods and scanty soil,
 Inclement skies and unrewarded toil,
 Shall, pinched by hopeless penury, complain !
 On the life-deserted wild,
 Thro' the rocks in ruin pil'd,
 Science darts her piercing ray,
 Bursts kind nature's secret store,
 Leafy slate or ponderous ore,
 And vindicates her sway.
 Ye too, proud torrents ! with unbridled force
 Leaping your mad innavigable course

Mid rocks and clefts and gulfs profound,
 Ye too Man's conquering prowess feel,
 Subdued to whirl the giddy wheel
 In white unvarying round!
 Not always thus, to works of peace
 By patriot wisdom plann'd,
 The labourer lent his willing hand
 And reap'd the rich increase:
 Mark yon tower's embattled wall!
 Proud, yet nodding to its fall,
 Proud work of many a wretched thrall

Edward! on thy parted soul
 Heavy sit the murderous guilt
 Of Cambrian blood in battle spilt!
 Heavier still, the unnumber'd sighs
 Of Cambria's vanquish'd bands,
 As slow beneath their forced reluctant hands
 They saw thy castles rise!
 But not the warrior's blasting breath,
 But not the conqueror's scythed arm,
 Can spread eternal death;
 Far refuged from the loud alarm,
 Gentle Peace with healing hand
 Returns—obedient to her whisper bland
 Her own attendant arts are seen,
 And Time the furrows smooths of Desolation's plough.
 See, on stern Denbigh's towered brow,
 The bowler's smooth and level green
 O'erlook, 'mid ruin-heaps forlorn,
 Fair Clwyd's tranquil vale, one sea of waving corn!
 By proud Caernarvon's wave-beat wall
 The light skiff shelters from the squall,
 And Harlech rent by many a storm,
 And graceful Conway's mould'ring form,
 Serve but to prompt the poet's moral lay
 And charm the painter's eye with tints of soft decay!

L. A.

TRANSLATION OF THE GREEK ODE BY THOMAS MOORE
Prefixed to his Translation of Anacreon.

“ Εἰσι ροδινοῖς ταπνοῖς,
 “ Τῆνος ποτ' ὁ μελιχρὺς,

UPON a rosy couch reclin'd,
 His lyre soft-breathing to the wind,
 The Teian Bard, with heav'nly fire,
 Awoke the lay of wild desire;

Around

Around him, votive to his pleasures,
 Cupids danc'd in amorous measures,
 Or form'd the Queen of Beauty's dart
 That pierces, thrilling sweet, the heart,
 Or for his brows a wreath entwin'd
 Of rose and azure violet join'd,
 Which, whilst his kiss each playful shar'd,
 They plac'd upon the hoary bard.

But Wisdom, heav'n's immortal queen,
 Gaz'd on their sports with envious mien:
 Ey'd the rapt Bard and joyous train
 That, wanton, bounded o'er the plain;
 And, "Hoary Sage," she smiling cries,
 " (For sophists call Anacreon wise)
 " Why dost thou thus thy life employ,
 " Devote to Bacchus, Love, and Joy,
 " Nor own that wisdom has her charms
 " Above the trifler Love's alarms;
 " Why wilt thou e'er, entranc'd in bliss,
 " Sing Bacchus' joys and beauty's kiss,
 " Nor raise thy lyre, and, Wisdom's bard,
 " Receive from me thy best reward?"
 ' O Goddess!' thus the Bard replies,
 ' Let not for this thine anger rise,
 ' That without thee the sages deem
 ' Anacreon wise, tho' all his theme
 ' Is beauty, Love's delightful dream,
 ' The dewy lip, and eye of fire:—
 ' I love, I drink, I tune my lyre,
 ' And sport, with pleasure-beaming air,
 ' 'Midst glowing groups of beauteous fair;
 ' For, as my lyre, e'en so my soul
 ' Moves but to Love's divine controul,
 ' And I beneath its blissful pow'r
 ' Enjoy the calm of life's short hour;
 ' Then Pallas say, my sage adviser!
 ' Am I not wise?—oh, who is wiser?'

W. M. T.

Liverpool, 17th Aug. 1807.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Donovan, who is well known from his many valuable publications, has lately formed his extensive collection of Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c. the native productions of the British Isles, into an elegant Museum, which he has opened for public inspection, under the appellation of The London-Museum of Natural History. The collection which is here exhibited is unquestionably the most complete in its kind that exists any where, and contains a greater number

number, and much more valuable assortment of particular specimens, than the richest cabinets of Europe would collectively afford: in the number of these specimens we would mention, as peculiarly deserving of notice, those of the organic remains of the antediluvian world, which must be allowed by scientific men to be the finest collection ever brought together. The Museum contains about thirty thousand different articles, including quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, plants, minerals, and fossils, all British; and the whole are arranged in scientific order, and with an elegance of taste, which while it facilitates the inquiries of the student, charms the eye with an assemblage of the most splendid and delightful pictures. We sincerely hope, that this institution, which may truly be regarded as a national one, will experience that public patronage to which it is justly entitled, and that the public spirit of its worthy proprietor will meet its due reward in the gratitude and encouragement of all who have the advancement of science at heart. We shall take an early opportunity to present our readers with a more detailed account of the plan and contents of this Museum.

We are happy to hear that Sir Joseph Banks continues industriously to pursue the investigation of Blights in Corn, assisted by an eminent microscopic draughtsman. The habits and modes of propagation of the destructive fungi and insects which occasionally affect corn, under different appearances and names, seem to require a very long and patient research for their complete explanation, and we are pleased to see the subject in such able hands. Lately the worthy President has been experimenting on corn and straw which had ripened and was housed without appearance of blight, to ascertain whether the seeds of the blight had been imbibed by this straw, and what circumstances were most conducive to its visible growth on the same.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, *The Military Annals of Revolutionary France*, from the beginning of the last war to the end of the present year. The work, it is estimated, will make four large volumes in quarto. It will contain maps of the countries which have been the theatres of war, plans of encampments, sieges, and battles, and portraits of all the commanders in chief and generals who distinguished themselves during the above period.

Dr. H. Robertson has intimated his intention of publishing by subscription, in two volumes octavo, *A View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere*, and of its influence in the sciences of Medicine and Agriculture; including an Essay on Contagion.

Mr. James Gartland has in the press a work which will be published by subscription, entitled, *The Commercial Mirror*; comprising a great number and variety of subjects highly useful and interesting to all classes of readers.

Dr. John Reid's *Treatise on Consumption* has been recently translated into the German language, by Dr. Helvershaven, of Neustadt, in the duchy of Saxe-Cobourg.

The Rev. Wm. Shepherd, author of the *Life of Poggio Bracciolino*, has in the press *DIALOGUS An Seni sit uxor ducenda*, which was written by Poggio about the year 1435, and deposited in the Royal Library at Paris, where it was transcribed by Mr. Shepherd during the interval of peace in 1804.

Mr. Bourn, of Hackney, intends shortly to publish a concise Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World; with brief notices of the principal historical events, and most celebrated persons connected with them; to which will also be annexed, references to books of voyages, travels, &c. intended to promote the improvement of young persons in geography, history, and biography.

Mr. Wilson, of Leeds, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a new work on Arithmetic.

The Rev. George Rogers, of Newtown Barry, in Ireland, intends shortly to publish by subscription, *The Beauties of the Bible, or Sacred and Sublime Selections from Scripture*, particularly from the Prophecies, Parables, and Miracles. It is designed to form an epitome of the most useful, necessary, instructive, and important parts of the Old and New Testaments. Select notes will

be added to it from the works of celebrated divines. The whole will form three volumes in octavo.

Mr. George Nicholson, of Kingston upon Hull, is about to publish a new and much enlarged edition of his *Vindication of the Holy Scriptures*.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, *Struggles through Life*, exemplified in the various Travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieutenant John Harriot, formerly of Rochford, in Essex, now resident Magistrate of the Thames Police.

A new edition of Langhorne's *Plutarch*, with some corrections of the text, the four deficient Parallels supplied, considerable additions to the notes, new tables of times, coins, &c. by the Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. T. Clarkson means shortly to add to his publications on the subject of the Slave Trade, *The History, Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of that horrid Traffic*: it will be comprized in two octavo volumes, and will contain some appropriate engravings.

Professor Porson is about to publish his four *Plays of Euripides*, together, in one volume in octavo.

Messrs. Dulau and Co. have announced their intention of publishing an English Translation of a splendid work now printing at Paris, entitled, *Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne*, with impressions of the original Plates.

The Lansdown Manuscripts have at length been purchased for the British Museum by Government, for 4,925*l.* the average of three valuations made for the purpose.

Mr. Desmond is engaged on a translation of a new and enlarged edition of Fourcroy's *Philosophy of Chemistry*, which was lately published at Paris.

A new work, under the title of a *Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, is now in preparation. It will comprise, 1. A list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, in their original characters, and true orthography, in European letters, with their proper pronunciations, meanings, &c. 2. The names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. &c. printed in the same manner, with biographical and chronological notices. 3. An account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which reference or allusion is made in the scriptures. 4. An account of the doctrines, &c. of the sacred writings. 5. An account of ecclesiastical matters appertaining to the state of the primitive church. 6. A concise explanation of all ecclesiastical matters which belong to the present state of christianity, including an account of sects, &c. It is supposed the work will make four large volumes in octavo.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Percival Stockdale will shortly publish his *Lectures on the truly eminent English Poets*. They will form, we understand, two volumes in octavo.

Dr. James Sanders, President of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a *Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption*, with an Inquiry concerning Foxglove. He is also preparing for publication an Inquiry concerning the Accumulation of Water in the Brain, called *Hydrocephalus*, in which he proposes to shew that it admits of prevention and cure equally with other of the more dangerous diseases.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a complete and uniform edition of the works of the Rev. William Huntingdon, who is well known to the religious world by the singularity of the title which he has thought proper to assume, and subjoin to his name, viz. S. S. "sinner saved." The publication will extend to twenty volumes in octavo!

Mr. Accum, Lecturer on Practical Chemistry and mineralogy, is printing a *System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry and its application to the Arts*. The work, which is formed chiefly on the plans of Haüy and Brongniart, will be published in two volumes 8vo. with eight copper-plates.

The Rev. W. Bennet has in the press *Remarks on a recent Hypothesis relating to the Origin of Moral Evil*, in a series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, the author of that Hypothesis.

A new edition of Potter's Translation of the Tragedies of Euripides will appear next month.

There

There is in the press at Cambridge, *SOPHOCLES TRAGÆDIÆ SEPTEM*, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendatæ; cum Versione et Notis, Fragmentis, Lexicoque Sophocleo, 8vo. 2 vols. Ex. ed. ult. RICH. FRANC. PHIL. BRUNCK. Accedunt Præfatio, Varietas Lectionis, et Index ed. princ.

A volume of Ancient Historic Ballads, with illustrative Notes, will appear very soon, containing Richard Plantagenet, The Cave of Morar, the Man of Sorrows, The Battle of Flodden, the Hermit of Warkworth, and Hardyknute.

Mr. James Templeman, author of *Alcander* and *Lavinia*, has a new work in the press, entitled, *Alphonso and Clementina, or the Triumph of Reason*, with a variety of other Tales and Ballads.

The Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, the Instruction of Foreigners in the Idiom and Pronunciation of the English Language, and the Improvement of English Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, opened again after the recess on the 14th; and Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall have announced their intention of continuing, without interruption, the customary courses of tuition, till the ensuing annual recess on the first of August. Mr. T.'s public Lectures will not commence till the latter end of October, and will then be delivered on Monday evenings only. A more ample development of the plan and progress of the institution, and of Mr. T.'s system and discoveries is about to be submitted to the public.

A View of the Agriculture and Political Economy of the County of Chester, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement by Mr. H. Holland, is now printing under the direction of the Board, and will, we understand, be published in the course of a few weeks.

The many friends of the late Sir William Pulteney will be happy to know that the *Memoirs of his Life*, in which Doctor Halliday has been engaged for the last two years, are now ready for the press. We understand that these *Memoirs* will form a handsome quarto volume, and that they are to be accompanied with a beautiful engraved Print of Sir William, from a painting by Raeburn, which was taken about eight years ago.

In March last died at Paris, at the age of 81, *M. Pfeffel*, publicist for foreign relations, member of the legion of honour, and author of a "Chronological Abridgment of the History and Public Law of Germany," a work thrice printed, and which speedily acquired a high reputation. It is frequently quoted in Dr. Robertson's *History of Charles V.* *M. Pfeffel* had travelled through the greatest part of Europe, had been engaged in the most important affairs of his time, and was connected with the most distinguished persons; he had been a sagacious observer, and being possessed of a happy memory, was a living chronicle of the last half of the past century. He was a man of an open and amiable temper, simple in his manners, and worthy in all the relations of life.

M. Antoine Bernard Calliard died at Paris in May last, at the age of 70. He was first employed under *M. Turgot*, when intendant of Limoges, and afterwards was secretary of legation at Parma, Cassel, and Copenhagen, and chargé d'affaires in the last capital. He went in the same quality to Petersburg, and was subsequently minister-plenipotentiary at Ratisbon and Berlin. On his return to France in 1795 he was made keeper of the archives of foreign relations, which post he held till his death. His active employments did not prevent him from cultivating literature, and he possessed a very select library. He wrote *Memoirs on the Revolution of Holland in 1787*, and was one of the translators of *Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy*. He also communicated several interesting articles to the *Magazine Encyclopedique*, and to other journals.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Philadelphia, has now in the press, to be published in periodical numbers, the *American Ornithology*, or the *Natural History of the Birds of the United States*. Each number is to contain three large plates.

An American bookseller has intimated his intention to publish a *New System of Notation*, by which the variable sounds of the vowels and consonants in the English alphabet may be accurately distinguished. The manner in which he proposes to effect this is, "by printing Johnson's *Rasselas* on the following principles: 1. By means of a variety of marks placed over the same vowel or diphthong in different words, to ascertain the sound in every variation. 2. By marks

marks attached to such consonants as are subject to variation, to point out their difference of sound. 3. Each diphthongal or vowel mark to denote one invariable sound. 4. The marks applied to consonants to vary sufficiently for the purpose of discrimination, and still subject to general rules. 5. Very slight additions to be made to the characters, so as to ascertain the general appearance of each letter. 6. Every word is to be correctly spelled.

Our valetudinarian friends will, we doubt not, rejoice to hear that a learned German has lately published a work which will enable them to get quit of their complaints without swallowing the nauseous draughts of our apothecaries; it is entitled "The Musical Doctor, or the Art of curing Diseases by Music." This musical Esculapius prescribes *presto*s instead of cathartic medicines; the soothing *Andante* he substitutes for saline draughts, to cool the raging heat of fever; and *Adagios* for anodynes and soporifics, to alleviate the agonies of painful disorders. The name of this benefactor of his kind is Lichteenthal, and his work was offered for sale at the last Leipsic fair.

Mr. Carpenter, the author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, Reflections that have suggested themselves from Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's Plans and Opinions on the subject of the Poor Laws, with outlines of a further Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c.

We extract the following account of Antiquities in the interior of America, from an American paper, and leave to our readers to make their own reflections on the chronological inferences deduced from it.

"Besides those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have often been mentioned, there are others no less remarkable, many hundred of miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth, from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are, most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcases of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. There is every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of the elements into their present state. Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that the literati have been too hasty in denominating America a new world, or an original present to the European from the hands of rude nature.

"A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprize of the labourers, a large collection of the mining tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick-work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which for aught we know might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

"Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures; this does not appear to be a *lusus naturæ*, but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of the Mississippi there is a salt spring in the bed of the river, which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen.

"In

"In several places circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches and fenced with a breast work. From these, and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, date their existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the western world go infinitely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable."

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Magazine, or the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs. By R. W. Dickson. No. 2, for August, contains an account of agricultural implements, essays, letters, papers, account of useful books on agriculture, Monthly Register, accounts of sheep and wool, tables, &c. &c. Price 1s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

A Treatise on Soap-making; containing an account of the alkaline materials, test for discovering the presence of an alkali, &c. with full directions for manufacturing yellow, pure, white, and perfumed hard Soap; also complete instructions for the making of green or soft Soap; with other requisites necessary to finish the Soap-boiler. To which is added, Abstracts of the Excise Laws relative to Hard and Soft Soap-makers. By a Manufacturer. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, for the use of Schools, with ten engravings. By the Rev. David Blair, A. M. 18mo. 3s. bound.

The seventh number of the New Series of the Mathematical Repository, by Thomas Leybourn, containing, 1. Solutions to 30 curious Mathematical Questions, proposed in a former number; 2. Solutions to some Mechanical Problems by Mr. John Dawson; 3. Solution of a curious Diophantine Problem by Mr. Cunliffe; 4. An Essay on the Theory of Amicable Numbers, by Mr. John Gough; 5. An Investigation of some Theorisms for finding the Sums of certain Series, by Mr. Cunliffe; 6. Le Gendre ou Elliptic Transcendentals; and 7. Thirty New Questions to be answered in a subsequent number. 2s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

PINDARI CARMINA ET FRAGMENTA; cum Lectionis varietate et Annotationibus a CHR. GOTTL. HEYNE: accedunt Indices copiosissimi, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. fine paper 1l. 10s. royal paper 1l. 16s.

DRAMA.

The Fortress, a Melo-drama, in three acts, performed with unusual applause at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket. By Theodore Edward Hooke, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Grammatical Exercises upon the French Language, compared with the English. By Nicholas Hamel. Fifth edition, 3s. bound.

Hebrew Elements; or, a Practical Introduction to the reading the Hebrew Scriptures. For the use of learners who were not taught Hebrew at school, and of schools where it has not yet been taught. 8vo. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, with a Biographical Review of the Lives and Characters of eminent Men of every age and country, and critical and explanatory Remarks on the Works of the most celebrated Painters, ancient and modern. Vol. 1, 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards, 4to. 2l. 5s. boards.

Engravings, with a Descriptive Account, in French and English, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum, collected by the Institute in Egypt, under the

the direction of Bonaparte, and surrendered to the British Commander in Chief, Lord Hutchinson, by General Menou. No. 4, folio, 21l.

HISTORY.

Modern History for the use of Schools; exhibiting a summary View of the Rise, Progress, Revolution, Decline and Fall of the various modern Nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the age of Charlemagne to the year 1807. By the Rev. John Robins. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Dodsley's Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year 1805, being the 47th vol. of that celebrated work. 8vo. 12s. boards, or 12s. 6d. half bound.

A Chronological Register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708, to the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1807. By Robert Beatson, LL. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints, being the Observations for which the Prize for 1806 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London. By Samuel Cooper. 8vo. 5s.

Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation, with the practical Mode of conducting it; shewing the analogy between the Small Pox and Cow Pox, and the advantages of the latter. By Joseph Adams, M. D. F. L. S. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Speech on the Utility of the learned Languages, in opposition to Mr. Cobbett's Assertion, delivered at the British Forum on the 12th of August; to which is added, a humorous Speech on the Question relating to Mad Dogs. By Samuel Fleming, 8vo. 1s.

A Reply to the Strictures of the Edinburgh Review, on the Foreign Policy of the Marquis of Wellesley's Administration in India; comprising an Examination of the late Transactions in the Carnatic. By L. D. Campbell, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Britain Independent of Commerce, or Proofs adduced from an Investigation into the true Cause of the Wealth of Nations. By W. Spence, 8vo. 3s.

Gil Blas de Santillane, a Nôvel. By A. R. La Sage. Newly translated from the last Paris edition by Martin Smart, accompanied by one hundred Engravings. 4 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 8s. fine paper 2l. 7s.

The State of France during the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806; containing the particulars of the treatment of the English Captives, and Observations on the government, finances, population, religion, agriculture, and internal commerce of that country, with anecdotes illustrative of the character of the Chief of that government. By T. Williams, Esq. 2 vols. foolscap, 16s. 6d. boards.

Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews; including official Documents, and the final Decisions of the Grand Sanhedrin; a Sketch of the Jewish History since their dispersion; their recent Improvements in the Sciences and Polite Literature upon the Continent. By an Advocate for the House of Israel. 12mo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

The chief Cause of the Misfortunes of Europe, from 1789 to 1807. By M. de L'Esle, a French Emigrant. Translated by George Skene, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A new System; or, an Analysis of Ancient Mythology: wherein an Attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce the Truth to its original Purity. By Jacob Bryant, Esq. With some Account of the Author; a Vindication of the Apamean Medal; Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of Ancient History; and a complete Index. A new edition, with forty-one plates, and a head of the author. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. in boards, and on royal paper 5l. 8s.

Minutes of a Court Martial holden on board his Majesty's Ship the Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1807, and the following days, for the Trial of Capt. Laroche. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Mentoriana, or Letter of Admonition and Remonstrance to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, relative to Corruption, cowardly Revenge, Agency Monopoly, meretricious Influence, and other subjects connected with the Army. 8vo. 2s.

Logic, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning. By R. Kirwan, Esq. LL. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

Substance of the Speech of the Earl of Selkirk in the House of Lords, Monday, Aug. 10th, 1807, on the Defence of the Country. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

An Elegiac Tribute of respect to the Memory of a Son and Daughter, with an Appendix, containing the celebrated consolatory Letter of Sulpicius, and Cicero's Answer to it; newly translated. 4to. 1s.—Not merely the profits of this publication, but the *whole produce of the sale* will be given to the Poor.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A History of the Fuci. By Dawson Turner, A. M. F. R. A. and L. S. No. 1, royal 4to. with six finely coloured Engravings. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Corinna; or Italy. Translated from the French of the celebrated Madame de Stael Holstein. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. boards.

Horatio; or Sketches of the Davenport family. By Mrs. Smith. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. boards.

POETRY.

The Moorland Bard; or Poetical Reflections of a Weaver in the Moorlands of Staffordshire. By T. Bakewell. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons, by Samuel Charters, D. D. Minister of Wilton, North Britain. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Sermons on Practical Subjects. By the Rev. D. Gilson, M. A. late Curate of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and of St. Magnus, London Bridge. 8vo. 8s. boards.

The Case of the Widow considered, and the Consolation applicable to it enforced: a Sermon, composed by particular request, and since preached at White Waltham, Berks, Sept. 8, 1805. By the Rev. William Palmer, B. A. 8vo. 1s.

A Body of Theology, principally practical, in a series of Lectures, with a copious Index. By Robert Fellowes, A. M. Oxon. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

Observations on the Prophet Jonah. By a Farmer. 12mo. 1s.

Judgment and Mercy for afflicted Souls, or Meditations, Soliloquies, and Prayers. By Francis Quarles. 8vo. 7s. boards.

The General Union of Believers at the coming of Christ: a Sermon, preached at Hackney, August 23d, 1807, on the Death of the Rev. Daniel Fisher, D. D. By S. Palmer, 8vo. 1s.

A new Theological Dictionary, intended to exhibit a clear and satisfactory View of every religious Term and Denomination which has prevailed in the World from the Birth of Christ to the present time, with portraits and plans. 8vo. 13s. boards.

Reflections on the Sinfulness of Cruelty to Animals, in a Sermon, by R. Mant, M. A. 8vo. 1s.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
			max.	min.	max.	min.		
New M.	Aug. 3	SW	29.86	29.75	72°	50°		
	4	W	29.90	29.86	71	53		
	5	SW	29.89	29.78	72	57		
	6	SW	29.78	29.75	75	58	.98	1
	7	NW	29.82	29.78	71	57		
	8	Var.	29.93	29.82	65	55		.14
	9	NE	29.96	29.93	71	51	.13	
1st. Q.	10	NE	29.93	29.88	68	49		
a.	11	SE	29.88	29.64	75	56	.38	2
	12	W	29.64	29.62	79	62		
b.	13	SE	29.65	29.50	81	61		
c.	14	NW	29.85	29.50	72	57		.93
	15	W	30.00	29.85	71	60		
d.	16	NW	30.15	30.08	75	58	.74	
	17	E	30.12	30.05	79	54		
Full M.	e.	E	30.05	29.89	79	56		
	e.	SE	29.89	29.85	79	59		
	f.	NW	29.85	29.81	75	60	.56	1
	21	E	29.80	29.78	78	59		
	22	E	29.78	29.76	82	60		
	23	SW	29.78	29.75	81	63	.55	3
	24	W	29.81	29.76	71	58		
	25	W	29.90	29.81	76	56		
L. Q.	26	NW	29.91	29.90	79	51		.27
	27		29.90	29.61			.47	1
	28	SW	29.83	29.64	79	56	.39	
	29	SW	29.86	29.83	74	49	.26	
	30	W	29.97	29.86	70	46	.19	
	31	NW	30.12	29.97	61	51	.5	5
Sept. 1	W		30.15	30.12	69	45	.11	
			29.89	29.80	74.13	55.79	4.81.	In.
			M. 29.85	M. 64.96	In.			1.47

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

- a. Rainbow; some lightning in the evening.
- b. Much lightning in the night.
- c. Very heavy rain a. m.
- d. A *stratus* on the marshes.
- e. Foggy morning.
- f. Some thunder p. m.; almost constant lightning in the evening.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds	Westerly.
Mean height of Barometer	- 29.85 In.
Mean Temperature	- - - 64.96°
Rain	- - - - - 1.47 In.
Evaporation	- - - - - 4.81 In.

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.

At Stockport, on the 26th ult. I examined the cotton manufactory of James Brown and Son, in which a fire had occurred by lightning the night before. An explosion, which greatly terrified the neighbourhood, had fallen on the gable end, about seventy feet from the ground, directed apparently to this spot by a packing press for twist, containing much iron-work. In its way it had shivered some slates on the roof, and forced out a quantity of bricks from the wall over a window, which was also shattered. The press was much burned, being apparently set on fire all over by the iron. This effect was most conspicuous in a drawer containing loose iron work, some lead, and probably a little cotton. The lead was found melted, but whether by the first effect of the stroke I could not ascertain; nor was it possible to trace the course of the latter further. There was a stove-pipe in the story beneath, the end of which came within a few feet of the spot; and as this reached to the ground, it might serve to conduct it afterwards. The fire having been promptly extinguished, there was little other damage, save the loss of some cotton.

The affixing of proper conductors to such manufactories, containing immense quantities of detached iron and brass-work, and crowded with people, cannot be too often recommended, especially such as stand alone and on elevated ground.

I conversed here also with the survivor of two men (George Bradbury and Peter Sidebotham) who were struck, near this spot, about a month before. They had been at work in a garden, and had retired for shelter from a heavy rain to a little summer-house on the edge of the rocky bank of the Mersey, which rises here thirty or forty feet from the water. They sat back to back on a chest, with the door shut. Bradbury says he neither *saw, heard, nor felt* any thing of the stroke, but on reviving found himself extended on the floor, together with his lifeless companion.

There was in the middle of the roof of this small building a lead gutter, having no metallic communication with the ground, and not more than three or four feet above their heads. A piece of fir, which was laid from wall to wall, about a foot below the gutter, was split by the stroke. The panes of the window were nearly all broken, and the glass thrown outward. There was a strong sulphureous smell in the place for some time. It appeared to me that the stroke had passed from the gutter on the body of Sidebotham, and from thence through the thigh of Bradbury, on which the effects yet remained, viz. an ulcer on the outer part a little above the knee, another on the inner, and a third on the calf of the leg, which by bending the knee might be brought into contact with the second. He says the use of the limb seemed at first to be taken away, but in these parts there presently arose hard swellings which ulcerated.

Bradbury's account of the swiftness of the effect, preventing even sensation, is undoubtedly correct; and it is not possible to imagine an easier death, however terrible from its suddenness, than must have befallen his companion.

Plaistow, 23d of 9th month, 1807.

L. H.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent Apparatus for producing duplicates of writings, by Mr. Ralph Wedgwood, of Hampstead-Road, Middlesex.

In this method of producing duplicates of writings, a sort of paper prepared with colouring matter is the principal instrument; which being placed under a leaf of paper, rendered transparent by oil, or by its thinness, and over a leaf of common writing paper; the words written on the upper part with a blunt point, will appear on the reverse side of the transparent leaf, and on the upper side of the lower paper, as the colouring matter will be transferred from the prepared paper, to the leaves of paper in contact with it at each side, by the pressure of the blunt point in those places over which it is moved.

The coloured paper is prepared by having lamp black, or any other colouring substance, finely levigated with oil, evenly spread over it on both sides, after which it should remain for five or six weeks, or a shorter period, between sheets of blotting paper.

The patentee mentions that some other vehicles for the colour may be used as well as the oil, and that some colouring matters may be used without any vehicle, but does not state what these are.

The blunt points are best made of Agate set in metallic sockets.

Another method of making several copies of an original page, is also mentioned in the specification, which, from its extraordinary nature, should have had a more exact description; as it is, no small study is necessary to make any accurate meaning from the words in which it is conveyed.

It should properly be called a method of printing, instead of one for increasing copies of writings, as it is denominated. The letters are denoted in this method by the relative position of points to square enclosures, with which they are surrounded; and to form them, a tablet of metal is prepared with lines projecting, so as to imprint squares on whatever soft substance it may be pressed; in each of these square compartments of the tablet, a number of holes are drilled corresponding to the number of letters, or figures to be used, in each of which a type is inserted so as to slide up and down with some stiffness; to effect which, it is rubbed over with bees wax.

When the tablet is to be used, all the types are first drawn up within its substance, so as to impress no mark: and then the types corresponding to the letters wanted of every word in succession, are pressed down by a pointed instrument, so as to form an even surface with the projecting squares.

In order to fix the types in their places, melted lead, or some other matter of equal efficacy, is to be run into the tops of the parts of the sockets of the tablet, that have been vacated by the depressed types; which will unite the whole in such a manner as to resemble a stereotype plate; and it may be then used in the same way as any other type for yielding impressions, in the common printing press, and in the usual mode of printing: or leaves of the prepared coloured paper, and of the other paper mentioned, may be alternately laid on each other, and several copies be thus taken by a single impression.

Copies may be taken by hand with this last apparatus without a press, by placing the tablet over the folds of the prepared, and other paper, as before; and pressing down the types proper for forming the characters, by a pointed instrument, with sufficient to force to make the desired impression; this last process the patentee calls, writing with the new characters.

The patent is dated October, 1806.

It is imagined, that it would be very difficult to prepare the coloured paper, in such a manner as to yield its colour to the parts of the paper only
over

over which the traces of the blunt point were passed; and that, therefore, the impressions would be liable to be much blotted and confused, from the colour extending beyond the desired limits.

The second method of taking duplicates of writings, in which the type tablet is used, would be liable to much inaccuracy, from the great difficulty of distinguishing the types proper to be depressed to form each character; for if the squares were of any moderate size, so small a space could be allotted to each type, from the number that must be contained in each square, that very uncommon circumspection would be necessary to prevent mistakes in selecting the type required.

It would also be very difficult to read the impressions taken in this new character; so that for these reasons the plan seems more curious than useful; nor is it easy to conceive how it could be so altered as to be of any advantage for the purpose designed.

The type-tablet plan, may, however, be made of some utility in calico printing, by using types impressed with sprigs, leaves, or other devices; as then a variety of patterns might be formed with one set of types, both by transposing them, and by placing them in different positions in their respective sockets, and we recommend the patentee to turn his attention to this application of his invention, as more likely to yield profit than when it is used to produce duplicates of writings.

Method of casting types, and other articles, in metal, of Mr. Anthony Francis Berte, communicated to him by a foreigner, for which he obtained a patent in April, 1807.

The principle on which this method of casting is founded, is the use of artificial pressure, to force the fluid metal more completely into the minute cavities of the molds; two ways of effecting this purpose are mentioned in Mr. Berte's specification:

The first is by the weight of a column, either of the fused metal, or of some fluid, the latter of which acts on the fused metal by the intervention of a body of confined air: the second method of forcing the fused metal into the mold, is by a piston fitted to a tube, that communicates with the vessel containing the melted metal; which piston, when pressed downwards, impels the metal forward.

In these different methods, the same means are used to admit the melted metal into the mold; a pipe proceeds from the bottom of the fusing vessel, which turns up, so that the fluid metal may spout upwards from it; the aperture of this pipe is covered with a flat plate of metal, that fits it closely, but so as to slide over it horizontally; this plate has a spring annexed to it, that forces it back so as to close the aperture of the pipe, when the force which may draw it forward is removed.

The mold is placed over the aperture of the pipe, and slid sideways against the moveable flat plate, so as to move it backwards, and bring the aperture of the mold in contact with that of the pipe, when the mold receives its charge with a force equal to the pressure before mentioned; and on its being withdrawn, the spring instantly slides the plate over the aperture of the pipe, so as to close it as before.

The pipe terminates in a smooth flat surface, so as to admit the sliding piece to move over it more steadily; and the part of the mold adjoining its aperture is made perfectly level and true, that it may fit closely to this flat horizontal surface of the pipe, when slid over it.

The metal is kept perfectly fluid while used, by a fire beneath the fusing vessel applied in any manner usual.

The apparatus, for causing the weight of a column of water to press on the surface of the fused metal, by the intervention of a body of air, is not described in the specification, but may be easily conceived.

When

When a column of the fluid metal is made to act by its own weight to force itself into the mold, its pressure of course depends on the height of the metal in the fusing vessel; but this may be increased by making the pipe that conveys the metal to the mold, descend to a distance proportional to the pressure required; which pressure will be equal to the weight of a column of the metal of the height of the surface of the fused metal above the aperture of the pipe: when the pipe descends low, some means should be used to keep it hot, to prevent the fused metal from congealing in it.

Opinions of the Committee of the House of Commons relative to the shape of Wheels, and to Carriages and Roads, taken from their Reports.

The Committee are of opinion that the loads which four-wheeled waggons are now legally allowed to carry are so much beyond what they ought to be, that scarcely any materials of which roads are formed, can bear their enormous pressure. They acknowledge the advantage that arises from the saving of man's labour in their use, as they require so few attendants in proportion to the number of horses requisite for them, and to the burdens they carry; they greatly condemn the broad conical wheels used for them as particularly injurious to roads.

They approve much of single horse carts, especially in situations where one person can take charge of three or more of them, and think that by no other means so great a quantity of goods can be carried at so small an expence.

They think favourably of the suggested use of carts with three horses abreast for hilly countries, as the horses can thus be made to draw all together going up hill, and to bear equally the weight of the carriage in its descent; but when they are used, the wheels should be of a breadth proportionate to the weight they are to carry, and also of a cylindrical form with straight axles. They think these carriages would be particularly serviceable in the ordnance and military departments.

Their opinions relative to carriages chiefly regard the formation of the wheels and axles; on this subject they requested the assistance of Mr. Cummings, of Pontonville, whose ingenious and accurate experiments relative to these matters published a few years ago, which may be seen in the thirteenth volume of the Repository of Arts, do him so much credit in the opinion of all competent judges.

Mr. Cummings repeated his experiments before them, and proved to their satisfaction the great superiority of cylindrical wheels, with straight axles, on well formed clean roads, and their beneficial effect in consolidating them; and also demonstrated the very injurious effect which conical wheels have on roads, in grinding their hardest materials to powder, in deranging them, and leaving their surfaces in a state most liable to imbibe water.

The Committee express their strong approbation of Mr. Cummings's conclusions; and think that much benefit might arise from his investigating the other circumstances relative to wheel carriages, and illustrating them by experiments in the same manner as he has done those recited.

On the position of the spokes of wheels, they are of opinion, that spokes which are placed in two rows, and are dished in opposite directions, form the strongest wheels; and that this arrangement of them is particularly well calculated for wheels whose rims are of considerable breadth.

The breadth of wheels, they think requires more experiments to determine its precise limits for roads in general; for though on hard well made roads great breadth, if the wheel is made cylindrical and the axles straight, is advantageous; yet, in deep snows, deep sludge, or deep roads in general, a narrow wheel will not make so much resistance as a broad one; they for these reasons do not think proper for the present to recommend a greater breadth than from nine to twelve inches; though it should ever be held in remembrance, that the narrower the wheel the more damage it does the road; and that the broader it is, if cylindrical, the more it improves them.

Of the height of wheels they do not express a precise opinion, but seem, however, inclined to approve of low wheels on account of their lightness, and peculiar advantages in going over hills, especially as the general good state of the roads make the advantages, which high wheels possess in going over obstacles, of no importance any longer.

They recommend straight axles, in preference to those bending downwards at each end; and they particularly disapprove of those which bend forwards as well as downwards at their extremities.

The weights settled by act of parliament to be carried in proportion to the breadth of the wheels, they think require to be new regulated; a series of resolutions on this subject are annexed in the appendix to their report. They are decidedly of opinion, that the laws regarding high ways, and turnpikes require to be reconsidered; and are inclined to think it would be advisable to repeal all the former laws relative to them, and form the whole into one digest.

They think a complete set of experiments well conducted, and continued for a considerable time in situations calculated to produce results which might be relied on for their accuracy and universality, should be tried relative to the form, and draft of wheel carriages.

They speak of the commercial road to the West India docks with much approbation as a model for other roads; the center of which road is paved of a fit breadth for heavy carriages, and its sides are constructed in the usual manner for the use of lighter carriages and horses.

They express their decided approbation of iron rail-roads, and think them in many instances preferable to canals, and that they are likely to come into more general use; and some notice is taken by them of a project for forming what may be called *Stone rail-roads*.

The direction and levels of roads, they also conceive to merit the attention of parliament, and are of opinion, that most roads might be much improved by alterations in these particulars, and recommend the first experiment of this kind to be made on the great line of road between London and Edinburgh.

The committee, at an early period, took into consideration the great danger arising to travellers from the overloading of stage coaches, and the excessive number of outside passengers, (which has often been known to amount to twenty-four,) and the extreme injury done to roads from such great weights being carried by them on such narrow wheels. From their report on this subject, an act was passed in June, 1806, which took place in September, 1806, limiting the number of outside passengers to ten in winter, and twelve in summer, and restraining the packing of luggage on the roofs of coaches to the height of two feet, and containing many other salutary regulations for the conduct of coachmen and guards to the passengers and their employers; but which act is, however, so greatly evaded, at least with regard to outside passengers, as to require revision in the mode of enforcing the penalties, to make it of any considerable benefit.

The committee endeavour to recommend all these different objects to the serious attention of the House in the strongest manner, by stating them to be of infinite consequence to the convenience, comfort, commercial prosperity, and personal security of their fellow subjects.

They notice, in the course of their report, the Rev. Mr. Milton's patent coach, contrived for the greater safety of passengers, but do not give any opinion on the merits of the invention; an account of which may be seen in the ninth volume of the *Repository of Arts*, page 172.

In our next number shall be inserted, the resolutions proposed to the committee by one of their members, and approved of by them, for the regulation of weights to be carried on different carriages, for the better preservation of roads.

Description of a mode of making Threshing Floors in the Commune of Valbonnais, by M. J. J. Champellion Figeac.—Sonnini Journal, Feb. 1807.

In the Commune of Valbonnais, a species of red gypsum is found in great abundance,

abundance, which is used almost exclusively for the purpose of making threshing floors.

For this purpose it is burned for 24 or 30 hours, pounded as fine as possible, and left in this state for ten days before it is used; after which time it is diluted with cold water in a bucket as wanted, and carefully mixed so as to avoid having any lumps.

A straight-edged slip of wood is placed two feet from the wall of the barn on the floor, (which is previously well levelled,) and of the height, which the plaster is intended to be, which is commonly two inches and an half or three inches; when the plaster is just beginning to harden, it is poured out into the space between the wall and the straight slip, and is levelled by passing over it another straight edged piece of wood; one end of which touches the wall, and the other end rests on the former slip; it is then made perfectly smooth with a trowel, and all lumps are removed.

This operation is repeated at similar distances, till the plaster is extended to within a short distance of the opposite wall, (equal to about three inches for a length of twenty feet,) to guard against the injury that would arise from the plaster swelling when in contact with both walls.

Care must be taken that the successive portions of the plaster may unite well together, and that no vacancy be left between them; for which purpose it is necessary, that the whole be finished in one day, by employing a sufficient number of men in the different operations mentioned.

Ten days afterwards the vacancy between the wall and the last layer of plaster is filled up, and then the floor is fit for use: in which state it will continue for 150 years, or longer, if not exposed to damp.

When the smoothness of the surface becomes injured by time, the plaster may be removed, and after being exposed to the weather for a fortnight may be burned again, and treated, and relaid as before; when it will again last as long as at first.

The high price of timber causes plaster floors to be very valuable; their cost may easily be estimated, from a square fathom of one three inches thick taking eleven hundred weight of gypsum, and two men being able to work up seven times this quantity in a day.

Description of a Machine for Triturating and Combining Quicksilver with other Substances.—Phil. Journal, No. 17. Page 313.

To form this apparatus, a trough is prepared with a cast iron bottom, about two feet long and four inches wide, curved so as to form a segment of a circle of four feet radius; the sides and ends of the trough may be formed of plates of cast or wrought iron, about four inches high, and may be secured to the bottom by screws. This trough may stand on legs of a height most convenient for the person who is to work the machine.

An iron pallet, or triturating instrument, is formed to fit the trough accurately, about three inches thick, and rounded at the bottom; from this pallet a vertical bar rises four feet in length, where it is jointed by a pivot to an horizontal bar running in the direction of the trough, one end of which is secured by a hinge to an upright fixed frame, and the other end sustains a weight, whose pressure forces down the pallet against the bottom of the trough.

From about the middle of the vertical handle of the pallet, a moveable horizontal rod proceeds to a horizontal crank, which is supported at a convenient distance from one end of the trough by the fixed frame before mentioned. This crank is turned round by a winch, and has a vertical fly wheel annexed to it, to regulate its motion; the place where the horizontal rod is attached to the handle of the pallet, should be so proportioned to the throw of the crank, that at every revolution of the wheel, the pallet must move forwards and backwards the whole length of the trough; to which a cover may be fitted, with

a longitudinal aperture sufficient to let the handle of the pallet pass along it.

The mercury, and the composition intended to be mixed with it, are to be put into the trough in equal portions at each side of the pallet; and then by turning round the crank and fly wheel, the whole will be soon completely blended together.

This apparatus is well calculated for mixing mercury with compositions of sufficient tenacity to form plasters; which cannot be done in the common way, but by mingling the mercury with sulphur, or other matters, which have a chemical action on it, that in most cases diminishes its efficacy.

The anonymous inventor of this apparatus observes, that its size may be increased as required; and that it may be applied to various other useful purposes.

This machine would probably be found very convenient for preparing oil colours for painters; but for this purpose the bottom of the trough, and of the pallet, should be formed of some hard stone; Porphyry would be the best material for them when it could be procured.

On the Revival of an old Method of Managing Strawberries, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. P.R.S.—Trans. Hort. Soc. v. 1.

The custom of laying straw under strawberry plants when the berries begin to swell, is probably very old in this country: the name of the fruit bears testimony to this supposition, for the plant has no relation to straw in any other way.

Its use in preserving the crop is very extensive; it shades the roots from the sun, prevents the waste of moisture by evaporation, and consequently, in dry times makes less watering suffice than would otherwise be necessary: it besides keeps the fruit from the earth, and preserves it from dirt, particularly in heavy showers, which never fail to dash up much mold over it as commonly ordered. Cream used with fruit thus managed will, from its great cleanness, retain to the last drop unsullied that pleasing union of colours, which gives almost as much satisfaction to the eye, as the taste of the mixture does to the palate.

The strawberry beds at Spring-grove, managed in this way, are 75 feet long, and five feet broad, and contain each three rows of plants; in the whole 600 feet of beds, or 1800 feet of strawberry plants. The strawing of these beds in 1806, consumed twenty trusses of long straw, which is the best for this use; this at 10d. a truss, amounts to 16s. 8d. or one-penny for every nine feet of strawberries in rows.—From this the value of the manure made by the straw should be deducted, as the whole goes undiminished to the dunghill when the crop is over. In the year 1806, when not a single shower fell at Spring-grove during the strawberry season, the expence of strawing was many times repaid by the saving made in the labour of watering, and in the benefit of the water, thus saved, to the other crops: the berries were also as fair, and nearly as large as in ordinary years, though remarkably small every where else.

When Sir Joseph came to Spring-grove in 1779, he found this practice in use in the garden: the gardener, John Smith, had used it many years, and learned it soon after he came to London from Scotland, probably at the Neat Houses, where he first worked among the market gardeners: it is, therefore, clearly an old practice, though now almost obsolete.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

It is said that the inhabitants of the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill have been roused from a state of lethargy of very many years, and are determined to assert their rights, by calling for an account of the rents and profits of the estates of John Lyon, the founder of the Free-Grammar School of Harrow.

It appears, that in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, John Lyon, whose history is not farther known than his being an inhabitant of Preston, a hamlet in the parish of Harrow, obtained a grant, by the Queen's Letters Patent, to found a Free Grammar School for the education of the children of the parish; and made an assurance of lands to a Corporation, who were to have the care and management of the lands and school; and, after paying salaries to masters, and other incidental expences, they were directed to apply the surplus of the rents and profits of the lands, for the maintenance of the highways of the parish, for the promoting of poor marriages, and for the binding out poor apprentices.

The Corporation, which consists of six Governors, are expressly directed to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the parish; but that rule has been for a very long period totally disregarded; and although the School of Harrow has ever been considered as one of the very first Seminaries of Learning in the Kingdom, the only persons for whose sole use and benefit it was founded, have derived neither benefit or advantage from it, as the School has constantly been filled with the sons of Noblemen and Men of Fortune, to the entire exclusion of the Children of the Parish.

So great an abuse surely calls for redress; and the inhabitants have already filed an information in the Court of Chancery, against all the present Governors, to establish the Charity, and to account for the rents and profits.

The cause is expected to come to a hearing in Westminster Hall, in the course of the next term.

A vessel upon a new and curious construction has been projected by Lord Stanhope, and will in a few days undergo the inspection of several Gentlemen skilled in naval architecture. It some time since suggested itself to his Lordship's intelligent mind, that the damage resulting from a ship's *missing stays*, as it is termed, might be obviated, and, in fact, that vessels might be navigated altogether without rudders affixed to the sterns, and in a better way than they are at present. His Lordship set about the investigation, and has produced a vessel that will at all times answer the helm, and while there is a plank standing will be manageable at sea. It is by a sort of lee-board affixed on each side the ship's waist, which his Lordship terms gills, and which are so managed, as to give the required direction. The vessel is also built without a keel, his Lordship being of opinion that that part of a ship prevents its velocity through the water, from the increased resistance it produces. There are many other alterations, but the principal are those of taking away the rudder and keel, hitherto considered the most essential requisites in the construction of vessels. An experiment upon this new vessel will be made in the Serpentine River in a few days.

Marriages.—At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, George Mathias, Esq. of St. James's-place, to Miss Dennison, of Curzon-street.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Emily Gage, younger sister of Lord Viscount Gage.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, B. Holme, Esq. to Miss Ann Simpson, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Simpson, Esquire, of Lancaster.—At *Mary-le-Bone Church*, Major-General Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.—James Fleming, Esq. Captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street, widow of Sir E. Leigh, bart.—At *St. James's Church*, Lord Pollington, to Lady Ann York, daughter of the Earl of Hardwick.—At *St. Clement's Dunes*, Samuel Kingsford, Esq. of Norfolk-street, to Miss Stooke, eldest daughter of George Stooke, Esq. Trussham, Devonshire.—At *Bishopsgate-Church*, James Webb Tobine, Esq. to Miss Jane Mullett, daughter of Thomas Mullett, Esq.

of Broadstreet Buildings.—At *St. Brides*, Captain Monkton, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Mackie, widow of the late Thomas Mackie, Esq. and only daughter of the late George Hutton, Esq. of Greenwich.—At *Stoke Newington*, Robert Mowbray, Esq. of Cockairny, Fifeshire, Major of the 98th Foot, to Miss Laura Hobson, daughter of George Hobson, Esq. of Mark-Field, Tottenham.—At *St John's, Hackney*, Charles Curtis, Esq. son of the Rev. Charles Curtis, of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Miss Charlotte Hensley, daughter of Isaac Hensley, Esq. of Clapton.

Deaths.—At *Brompton*, after a very short illness, in the 72d year of her age, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. She was the second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. and was first married to the Earl of Waldegrave, K.G. She afterwards married, in 1766, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by whom she had issue the present Duke, and the Princess Sophia. The latter years of her life were passed in what may be called a state of seclusion from the world, which she had once adorned by her superior beauty.

Her remains are interred in the vault at Windsor, where the late Duke and two children were buried.

The Duchess's coffin is of black velvet, with gold ornaments, and handsomely wrought on the sides and lid. The following is the inscription on the plate :

Depositum

Illustrissimæ Principis Mariæ,
Ducis Gloucestris et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachis;
Vidua Illustrissimi Principis defuncti
Gulielmi Henrici de Brunswick Lunenburg,
Ducis Gloucestris et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachis,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis,
Filii tertii genitu
Illustrissimi Frederici Ludovici
Principis Wallæ defuncti, et Fratris
Augustissimi et Potentissimi
Monarchi Georgii Tertii
Dei Gratia Britannicarum Regis, Fidei Defensoris;
Et Martis Illustrissimi Principis
Gulielmi Frederici de Brunswick Lunenburg,
Ducis Gloucestris et Edinburgi, Comitiss Connachis,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis,
Obit 22 Die Augusti, Anno Domini 1807,
Ætatis suæ 71.

In *Charlotte-street*, Portland-place, the Right Hon. Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine, Viscount Hermitage and Baron Scot. He was a lineal descendant of Charles II. being great grandson to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and Anne Duchess of Buccleugh. His Lordship was extremely conspicuous in the *beau monde* in the early part of his life, and having nearly dissipated a fine estate, he, in middle life, secured from the wreck of his fortune, an annuity of 1000l. on which he afterwards lived very prudently. He was unmarried, and the title conferred on his grandfather by Queen Anne, is now extinct.—In *St. Martins-le-Grand*, aged 84, Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker.—He had been 70 years an inhabitant of the house in which he died.—In *Green-street*, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Penelope Madan, daughter of the late Major James Madan, of the Horse Guards.—Mr. Revnal, of *Newcastle-place*, Clerkenwell, many years Principal Supervisor at the Stamp Office.—At *Kensington-Gravel Pits*, Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhill, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment.—At *Bedfont*, Mrs. Reed, wife of William Reed, Esq.—At *Teddington*, aged 68, Thomas Whitehurst, Esq.—At *Brompton*, J. D. Albert de Milne, Esq.—At *Hampton-Court Green*, aged 63, Thomas Tildesley, Esq. many years surveyor of his Majesty's works.—At *Hackney*, Mrs. M. Travey—walking out with her child, she heard a number of people, armed with staves, &c. exclaiming, "A mad dog!" and saw a dog advancing towards her, which alarmed her so that she swooned, in which state she continued at intervals, till the next day, when she appeared more composed, but so powerfully

powerfully was the impression fixed on her mind, that in a short time she sunk into her former state, and expired.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.—At *Newbury*, Mr. Manby, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, spirit merchant, to Miss Sarah Haskins, daughter of John Haskins, Esq. Mr. Manby is a lineal descendant of the person who afforded protection to King Charles, and receives a yearly stipend of one hundred marks.—At *Wokingham*, John Field, Esq. to Miss Jones, only daughter of the late Capt. R. Jones, formerly in the East India service.

Died.—At *Binfield*, General William Rowley, Colonel of a battalion of the 60th foot, and youngest son of the late Sir William Rowley.—At *Abingdon*, Mr. Thomas Nash, attorney, one of the Coroners for the county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At *Pole*, Nathaniel Castleton Maw, Esq. of the India company's service, to Mrs. Bland, widow of the late Colonel Bland, chief engineer at Bombay.

Died.—At *High-Wycombe*, aged 78, Samuel Weller, Esq. senior alderman of that corporation.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. John Preston, M.A. Fellow of Christ's-college, is presented to the rectory of Toft, with the vicarage of Caldecot annexed, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edmund Trant.

The Rev. Samuel Halsted, M.A. of Christ's-college, is appointed by the Provost of King's-college, Conductor to that society, in the room of the Rev. C. H. Woolaston, resigned.

Died.—At *Granchester*, aged 85, Mr. Howard, many years an eminent mealman.—Mr. Joseph Gifford, shoemaker, of Cambridge. He was on his return from London, and had got off the coach to walk up the hill near Wades-mill, apparently in good health, but as soon as he had again got on the coach, he fell back into the arms of a person who was near him, and instantly expired.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At *Hoole*, Mr. James Palmer, attorney-at-law, of Ormskirk, to Miss Greaves, of Bond-street, London.

CORNWALL.

At the last sale of copper ore at Redruth, 883 tons of Wheal Alfred mine sold from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 14*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—419 Tons of Penberthy Crofts, from 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*—448 Tons of Godolphin, from 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to 36*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—288 Tons of Wheal Dolphin, from 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* 11*s.*—And 455 Tons of other mines, from 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton.—The standard price of ore fell to 120-2 at the above sale, in consequence of the India Company having taken a much smaller quantity at their late contract than was expected. Wheal Lushington in Illogan, has lately cut a rich lode of tin, which promises soon to remunerate the adventurers for the whole of their costs. It has turned up 2,000*l.* worth in the course of the last fortnight. Considerable quantities of copper ore are also raising from Wheal Lushington, on the Wheal Towan lode, which runs through this mine. Wheal Damsel still continues very rich in copper. Treskerby also continues rich. It was lately in contemplation to give up working Camborne Vean, but the late sales have encouraged the adventurers to proceed. A good discovery has lately been made in Wheal Chance.

Married.—At *St. Hilary*, William Cornish, Esq. of Marazion, to Miss Cole, daughter of the late Captain Cole, of his Majesty's ship *La Revolutionnaire*.

Died.

Died.—At *Bougehere*, Mrs. P. James, wife of Dr. James, of George-street, Hanover-square.—At *St. Ives*, Mr. Thomas Stade, attorney, many years town-clerk of that borough.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.—At *Drig*, Joseph Burrow, Esq. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Cuthbert Atkinson, Esq. of Carleton-Hall.

Died.—At *Carlisle*, Mr. M. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master. He had attended divine worship in the forenoon in apparently good health, but almost immediately on his return home, fell on the floor, and instantly expired.—Aged 89, Mrs. E. Bowstead.—At *High-Cross*, in Loweswater, aged 48, John Head, M. D.—At *Hunter Oak*, near Alston, Mr. Robert French, wood agent to the Quaker company.—At Penrith, aged 24, Douglas Grieve, Esq. a Captain in the Loyal Leith-Ward Volunteers.—At *Paxton*, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, tanner.—At *Sandwith*, aged 76, Mr. Hugh Corkhill.—At *Wigton*, Mrs. Hodgson, relict of the late John Hodgson, Esq.—At *Workington*, aged 87, Mrs. Francis Sewell.—At *Whitcharen*, after a long and tedious sickness, aged 63, Mrs. Lewthwaite, wife of William Lewthwaite, Esq. of the Cupola.—Aged 73, Mrs. Findlater.—Aged 38, George Richardson, Esq. collector of the customs at that port. Being a Captain of the Whitehaven Volunteer Artillery, his remains were interred with military honours.—At *Maryport*, aged 63, Mr. John Wilson, shoe-maker. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him, and his knowledge in astronomy, optics, &c. was very extensive. Mechanics also he excelled in, and in the making of certain astronomical and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. All this knowledge was self-acquired, and with little or no interruption to his business, for he has been often heard to say, that during the time he obtained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours a day; but a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) hindered his being known to the world as a man of genius.—At *Castle-Town*, Isle of Man, Mrs. Lace, wife of John Lace, Esq. one of his Majesty's deemsters of that Isle.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Subscribers to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; a very numerous and respectable general court of the Governors was held in the board room, in order to consider the propriety of introducing the practice of vaccination into that institution. The subject was introduced by the Chairman, S. F. Milford, Esq. vice-president of the Hospital. He lamented that four years ago he had been defeated in an attempt similar to the present, but he hoped, and did not in the least doubt it would succeed to day, as it came forward under the auspices of the Royal-College of Physicians, fortified by a fresh collection of facts, and a mass of evidence which appeared to him unsurmountable. The motion for adopting the practice in the hospital, was then made by the Rev. Mr. Dennis, seconded by Dr. Parr, and agreed to by the court with the unanimous and cordial approbation of the medical gentlemen of the institution.

A new House of Correction for the county is erecting at Exeter. The foundation stone was laid by Samuel Frederic Milford, Esq. attended by a number of magistrates and other gentlemen of the county, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The building is on an extensive scale, being calculated to contain 150 prisoners, with their different cells, work-rooms, &c. The plan is a master-piece of the kind; Mr. Monypenny, the architect of the new goal at Winchester, is also the architect of this building.

Married.—At *Tiverton*, Charles Osmond Osmond, Esq. to Miss Foulkes, eldest daughter of J. D. Foulkes, Esq. of Medland.—At *Barnstaple*, Mr. Humphrey Gilbert, to Miss Mary Perryman.—At *Tavistock*, William Salisbury,

bury, Esq. of the Royal Miners Militia, second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawny, bart. to Miss Patience Carpenter, only daughter of J. P. Carpenter, Esq. of Mount-Tavy.—At *Brampford-Spike*, Samuel Malloch, Esq. adjutant of the Royal Marines, to Miss Hulberton, of Dunstone, daughter of Captain Hulberton, late of the South Devon Militia.

Died.—At *Dartmouth*, Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. many years governor of the castle at that place.—At *Crediton*, much regretted, Mrs. Holman, wife of Mr. Henry Holman, surgeon.—At *Exeter*, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Luggar.—At *Chumleigh*, aged upwards of 90, John Fewings. This man who followed the humble occupation of a tinker, presented a singular contrast to the corrupt manners and dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take what is technically called a *drum*, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication, and until within a year or two of his decease, he followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this period too, he would, to accommodate an old customer, walk five or six miles with his tools on his back, and return the same day. The following anecdote which he often related, seems not unworthy of preservation, as it tends to shew the prodigious encrease of consumption in an article then scarcely known to the lower classes of society: About fifty years ago, calling accidentally at a farm-house, he was invited to partake of some tea which the good woman had just brought from market, and which she actually prepared by boiling it in the common kitchen copper, and every now and then dipping a portion of it out with a ladle. This rough preparation, however, pleased honest John so well, that, from that time till his dissolution, he was a perfect Johnsonian tea-drinker.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.—At *Symondsbury*, John Radcliffe Bond, eldest son of John Bond, Esq. of Veast-House, near Bradford, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, attorney-at-law, of Hopton, near Leeds.

Died.—Aged 65, Mrs. Place, wife of the Rev. H. Place, rector of Mam-
bull.—At *Lewell*, aged 84, Mr. Wellstead.

DURHAM.

Married.—At *Sunderland*, the Rev. Isaac Dawson, of Ryton, to Miss Elizabeth Smurthwaite.—At *Monkwearmouth*, William Waite, Esq. of Burley-Lodge, near Leeds, to Miss Smith, niece of Simon Temple, Esq. of Hylton-Castle.

Died.—At *Durham*, aged 75, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Brancepeth.—At *Gateshead*, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Turnbull.

ESSEX.

Married.—At *Hatfield-Peverel*, William Tooke, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Samuel Skeen, Esq. of Crix's, in the same parish.

Died.—At *Great Baddow*, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, wife of John Thomas, Esq.—At *Brick-House*, near Malden, aged 55, Aaron Harrell, Esq.—At *The Retreat*, near Danbury, aged 47, Thomas Michael Nowell, Esq. the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Read-Hall, near Preston, Lancashire. He was eminent as a Physician, and was a promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in the North of France; in which country he was so much respected, even in the time of the bloody Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the *Clergy and Sons of the Clergy* of Bristol and neighbourhood, William Dickenson, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. Henry Shute, stewards, 375l. 8s. was collected for the benevolent purposes of this institution. The Mayor, and the Rev. Robert J. Charlton, vicar of Olveston, are chosen stewards for the ensuing year.

Married. At *Berkeley*, Mr. Matthew Halling, of London, to Miss Betty Cornock, daughter of Wm. Cornock, Esq. of Blanchworth.—At *Bristol*, Mr. Thomas Wilson, sugar-refiner, to Miss Sarah Lewis, daughter of Mr. Lewis, of St. Michael's.—At *Woodchester*, Charles Hawker, Esq. to Miss Baker, only daughter of the late Edward Baker, Esq. of Hill Court, Worcester.

Died. At *Bristol*, aged 80, Mr. Joseph Hinton, formerly an eminent merchant.—Aged 88, Mr. Wm. Hooper.—Mr. Wm. Lansdown, of Redcliffe Hill.—Mrs. Master, relict of Legh Master, Esq. of Codnor, Derbyshire.—The Rev. Wm. Higginson, rector of Alvescot, Oxfordshire.—Mrs. Tanner, wife of Mr. Tanner, jeweller.—At *Tewkesbury*, Mrs. Vernon, wife of Thomas Vernon, Esq.—Mrs. Foxtone, wife of the Rev. George Foxtone, of Twynning.—At *Clifton*, aged 15, Miss Ann Albina Fowler, daughter of Wm. Fowler, Esq. of Newnham. No young person was ever more sincerely or more deservedly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and relations. She possessed all those amiable and endearing qualities that fit the mind to discharge its relative duties. During a long and painful illness she never uttered a complaint, and even in her last moments evinced the most exemplary fortitude and pious resignation.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Alverstoke*, Lieut. Wood, of the 2d foot, to Miss H. E. Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Major General Stewart, of the Royal Artillery.

Died. At *Winchester*, aged 62, the Rev. John Woodbourn, sen. rector of Rumney and Littleton.—Aged 86, James Rivers, Esq.—At *East Close*, aged 82, John Levett, Esq.—At *Andover*, aged 82, Mrs. Lucas.—At *Shidfield Lodge*, near Wickham, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Sarah Bligh, wife of Captain John Bligh, commander of his Majesty's ship *Alfred*.—At *Southampton*, Mrs. Croucher, an old and respectable inhabitant of that town.—At *Portsmouth*, Richard Veale, Esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department at that dock-yard.—At *Gosport*, Matthew Wood, Esq.—At *Portsea*, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. commander of the *Alexander* lazaretto at the Motherbank. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, Lieut. Chalmers, of the Navy.—Aged 36, Mrs. Steward, wife of A. H. Steward, Esq. of Ipswich. The universal esteem manifested by her numerous acquaintance, and the general concern which her long affliction excited, bear ample testimony to the amiable qualities she possessed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Hereford*, Mrs. Margaret Woodhouse.—At the *Vineyard*, near Hereford, Mr. David Powell.—At *Leominster*, Mr. Barra, surgeon.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Hertford*, Mr. James Jenkins, jun. stock-broker, to Miss Bott, daughter of Joseph Bott, Esq. of Anwell-place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. At *Huntingdon*, Edward Lloyd Edwards, Esq. only son of Edward Edwards, Esq. of Cerriglluydion, near Ruthen, Denbighshire.—At *Alconbury-Weston*, after a short illness, aged 84, Mrs. S. Bowker.

KENT.

Married. At *Canterbury*, Capt. Barnett, Assistant Quarter-master General on the staff of the Southern district, to Miss Monins, eldest daughter of the late John Monins, Esq. of that city.—At the Friends' meeting-house, in *Canterbury*, Mr. James Rickman, of Staines, merchant, to Miss Mary Gorham, daughter of the late Mr. John Gorham, of Willesborough.—At *Greenwich*, Robert

Robert Martin Smith, Esq. of Bromley, to Miss Thomas, elder daughter of James Thomas, Esq. of Greenwich.

Some workmen having been employed in opening the reservoir of a pump in the barrack-yard, Canterbury, occupied by the 3d dragoons, a young man imprudently descended into it without previously letting down a candle, to try whether it was safe, the well not having been opened for several years. He had scarcely got half way down, when the men at the top observed him to stagger, look up at them as if for assistance, quit his hold, and fall backwards into the water. His fellow-workman, an elderly man, instantly went down, and catching hold of his companion, was lifting him out of the water, when he also fell. On this a private of the 3d dragoons made an attempt to save them, but before he got down he was precipitated in the same manner. Another soldier went, but refused to have a rope put round him, although offered it, and immediately shared the same fate as those who preceded him. At that instant the old man who had been so long precipitated, succeeded in getting half way up, when the ladder was drawn up with him upon it, exhibiting scarcely any signs of life, but on coming to the air he soon recovered. More than half an hour elapsed before any of the bodies were taken out, when all means to restore animation were vain. It remains to be explained what enabled the old man to struggle with the effects of the deadly gas, while the young men were destroyed by it.

Died. At *Canterbury*, Mr. Peter Tevelein, one of the brothers of St. John's Hospital, in Northgate, and a senior ringer of the cathedral bells, which his brethren of the clapper, according to ancient custom, made to proclaim by a muffled peal.

Died. At *Chatham*, aged 71, Mr. Brittain.—Aged 57, Mrs. Shirley.—At *Chilham*, aged 78, Mr. John Rayner, formerly a shopkeeper of that place.—At *Deal*, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Dixon: after eating a hearty dinner, he fell off his chair and instantly expired.—At *Maidstone*, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Martin, sen.—At *Marden*, much respected, Mr. Jonathan Monkton, upwards of forty years a surgeon and apothecary in that place.—At *Sandwich*, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Slaughter.—At *Southfleet*, aged 21, Peter Rashleigh, Esq. of Oriol-college, Oxford, son of the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, rector of Southfleet.—At *Sydenham*, John Jones, Esq. of Frankly, near Bradford, Wilts.—At *Kemshill House*, Ten-terden, aged 28, Mrs. Russell, wife of H. Russell, Esq. of Aylesford.—At *St. Thomas's-hill*, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Court.—At *Tunbridge Wells*, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Beresford, wife of the Hon. and Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam, in Ireland, and mother to Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas Hope, and Miss Frances, unmarried; she has also left two sons, clergymen, the youngest married to a daughter of the Earl of Tankerville. This lady was second daughter of the late John Fitzgibbon, Esq. and sister to the late Earl of Clare, Mrs. Grove, late Mrs. Jeffyres, and Mrs. Trant, mother to Lady Donally.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Liverpool*, James Hunter, Esq. merchant, to Miss Claxton.—At *Manchester*, Mr. Jeremiah Royle, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. George Jackson, of Hulme.—Mr. Peter Thompson, merchant, to Miss E. Harding, Gaitshill.—Otho Dudson, Esq. of Land's-end, near Middleton, to Miss Sarah Lowe, of the same place.—John Stephenson, Esq. of London, to Miss Jesse.—At *Audley*, Samuel Barker, Esq. of Choriton-hall, near Manchester, to Miss Ann Smith, of Crownbank Talk o' th' Hill, Staffordshire.—At *Preston*, Robert Robbins, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Horrocks, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, Esq. M. P. for Preston.—At *Ulverston*, Mr. W. A. Fell, attorney-at-law, to Miss F. Harrison, second daughter of Matthew Harrison, Esq. of Newland.

Died. At *Liverpool*, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Scott, relict of the late Mr. John Scott, merchant.—Aged 52, Mrs. Owens, of Cooper-street.—Aged 84, Mrs. Tyrer, of Edmund-street.—Aged 83, Mr. James Smith; and on the second day following, Mrs. Smith, his wife, aged 84. They had been married upwards of 60 years.—At *Aughton*, aged nearly 100, Mr. Richard Brighouse. He has left a widow to whom he had been married seventy years.—At *Bourton*.

on-the-water, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Palmer.—At *Preston*, Mrs. Butler, wife of R. Butler, Esq.—At *Manchester*, Mr. John Irlam.—Aged 52, Mrs. Owens, Cropper-street.—At *Manchester*, Mrs. Peele, wife of Lawrence Peele, Esq. of Ardwick; a lady of the most amiable character, whose conduct through life endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance; her bosom was a source of the purest benevolence, charity, and virtue, furnishing a bright example to her sex and to mankind. By her death the neighbouring poor will experience the irreparable loss of a kind benefactress, and society one of its most shining ornaments.—At *Agecroft Bridge*, near Manchester, Masters Bradshaw, Lodge, and Newton, pupils of the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of the Bath school, Salford. About twenty of the scholars having gone to take their customary walk in the evening, accompanied by the French teacher, the latter, contrary to the express orders of his superior, permitted the youths to bathe in the river Irwell, when unfortunately the three above named got beyond their depth and were drowned, notwithstanding the exertions of their attendant, who plunged into the water with his clothes on, but failed in his endeavours, and had nearly met a similar fate. Every possible means were used to restore animation, but without effect, the bodies having lain nearly two hours in the water before they could be found.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At *Leicester*, aged 59, Mr. Alderman Bubridge. He served the office of mayor of this borough in 1792, and discharged his public duties with independence and integrity: in private life he was deservedly esteemed as an affectionate father, a good neighbour, and a sincere friend.—Aged 70, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Rev. John Lee, rector of Burton Overy.—At *Melton Mowbray*, aged 65, Mr. John Dixon, a respectable and well-known horse-dealer. He was shewing a horse to a gentleman in the street, when he complained of being unwell, and immediately expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

John Hayward, Esq. is elected Mayor of Lincoln for the year ensuing; and Wm. Hull, and John Wenn, Esqrs. are chosen Sheriffs.

Married. At *Grantham*, Lieut. Wm. Gordon, of the 1st regiment of foot, to Miss Agnes M'Farlane, eldest daughter of James M'Farlane, Esq. of Nairn Grove.

Died. At *Lincoln*, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Taylor.—Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Matthew Hannah, coal-merchant.—At *Aby*, near Louth, aged 100, Mrs. Mary Alcock. The shirt which she made for her first child served for thirty-nine other children in their infancy.—At *Stamford*, Mr. Richard Banks, of the Adelphi Wharf, London. On alighting from the coach he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he burst a blood-vessel, which occasioned his death.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died. At *Wyesham*, near Monmouth, Mr. Owen Tudor, many years a respectable bookseller of that town.—At *Troyhouse*, after a lingering illness, Mr. Lewis Richards, many years steward to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

NORFOLK.

Married. At *Norwich*, George Valentine Cox, Esq. Bedel of Law of the University of Oxford, to Miss Beckwith, eldest daughter of Dr. Beckwith, of Dean's-square.—At *East Dereham*, Edmund Preston, Esq. of Yarmouth, one of the Deputy Lieutenants for Norfolk, to Miss Frances Maria Smyth, second daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq.—At *Lynn*, Mr. Matthew Dauber, merchant, to Miss Stockdale, daughter of John Stockdale, Esq.—At *Rainham*, John Heath, Esq. of Fakenham, M. D. to Miss Money, daughter of Charles Money, Esq.—At *Stanton*, Wm. Archer Judd, Esq. of Stamford, to Miss Oldershaw, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Oldershaw, of Stamford.

Died. At *Rainham*, aged 83, George Townshend, Marquis Townshend, Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral, and Custos-Rotulorum of this county, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 9th regiment of Dragoon Guards, Governor of the Island of Jersey,

Jersey, and High Steward of Tamworth and Yarmouth. His Lordship was the eldest son of Charles, late Lord Viscount Townshend, by Miss Harriet Audley, and was born on the 28th of February, 1724, O. S. At an early period of life he betook himself to the profession of arms, and there are few men of the present day who have seen a greater variety of service. In June, 1745, he fought as a subaltern at the battle of Dettingen; soon after which he obtained a company in the first regiment of Foot Guards, which gave him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army; but at the close of the campaign he retired, and having in some measure resigned the idea of a military life, he became a candidate for the representation of the county of Norfolk, for which he was returned to Parliament at the general election in 1747. In December, 1751, Mr. Townshend married Charlotte, Baroness de Ferrars, of Chartley, only daughter of James Compton, Earl of Northampton; and at the general election in 1754 was again returned by the county of Norfolk. In 1755, when the system of a national militia was first brought forward, he was one of the most strenuous supporters of the measure. When a war with France appeared inevitable, he not only obtained the restoration of his former rank; but on the 6th of June in the same year was appointed to the command of the 64th foot. General Townshend was third in command at the battle of Quebec; and when General Wolfe was killed and General Monkton wounded, the command of the troops on that service devolved upon him. At the conclusion of the war, the Marquis of Granby having been appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, Gen. Townshend was nominated Lieut.-General under him. On the death of his father, March 12th, 1764, he became Lord Townshend, and succeeded to considerable estates in Norfolk; and in the course of the same year was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Few noblemen of that day were better qualified for that eminent situation. His lordship was gay, gallant, shewy in his person and address; he possessed a popular eloquence, and was calculated to win the confidence of the nation he was delegated to rule. The frankness of his conversation, added to the hospitable style in which he lived, and the congeniality of his convivial talents, rendered him peculiarly agreeable; and at the expiration of his vice-royalty his Lordship departed with the blessings of the Irish nation, which still commemorates his merits by annual festivities. Lady Townshend having died Sept. 14, 1770, his Lordship in May, 1773, married Miss Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart. In 1772 Lord T. was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. On the death of General Honeywood he succeeded to the military government of Hull, which, on the decease of Sir George Howard, he resigned for Chelsea Hospital. On October 5th, 1807, he was created Marquis Townshend, of Rainham. During a very long and a very active life his Lordship was borne in equal estimation by court and country: in the field he was a great captain—in the senate an able counsellor—in the circles of the metropolis he exhibited a splendid example of high and polished manners, emanating from a mind that was all honour—in the country he maintained the hospitality of his nation with a dignified freedom, a manly ease, and a generous liberality, that cheered and ennobled the mansion of his fathers, enriched the farm-house, and made comfort the inmate of the cottage. The loss of such a man is not easily repaired, and it will continue to be felt while the generation exists who remember the virtues that gave a lustre to his own character while they adorned the exalted rank he held amongst the Peers of England.

At *Norwich*, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Styleman, sister of the late Rev. Robert Styleman.—Aged 84, Mrs. Sabberton.—Aged 90, Mrs. Hacon, wife of Mr. Hacon, of Magdalen-street.—Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Gardiner.—Aged 51, Mr. Samuel Fiddy. He had obtained the esteem and affection of numerous friends, who, appreciating his virtues, sincerely regret their privation of superior talent, probity, and worth.—Aged 86, Mr. Wm. Vincent. He had been in his Majesty's service upwards of fifty years.—At *Denton*, Samuel Blackwell Henley, Esq. formerly of St. Petersburg: a man of great urbanity of manners, religious without ostentation, liberal in his ideas of men and things, a most affectionate husband, and a sincere friend.—At *Diskleburgh*, aged 83, Joseph Dover, Esq.

—At

—At *Downham Market*, aged 82, Mr. Francis Rising.—At *Lynn*, aged 53, Mr. Bartholomew Nelson.—At *Needham*, aged 84, Mr. John Wright.—At *Yarmouth*, Miss Sophia Fisher, daughter of the late John Fisher, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. Aged 68, the Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of Boddington. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge LL. B. 1765.—At *Peterborough*, after a lingering illness, aged 54, Mr. Thomas Moore, brother to the Bishop of Exeter.—At *Wollaston*, aged 24, William Hull Garlick, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Tynemouth*, Capt. Goble, of the Sussex militia, to Miss Dorothy Metcalf, daughter of Wm. Metcalf, Esq. of North Shields.

Died. At *Newcastle*, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Fenhill, a tide-waiter of that port. He had gone on board the *Two Sisters*, Miller, from Drontheim, and was in the act of assisting that ship up the river, when he suddenly expired without any previous complaint. He was many years master of the *Rose* in June, of Newcastle.—Aged 87, Jacob Pearson, Esq. of Tittington.—Aged 74, Mr. Hugh Johnson, many years teacher of the Blue Coat charity-school in the parish of All Saints.—Aged 51, Mr. John Milburn, plumber.—Aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett. She enjoyed good health till within six months of her death.—At *Hexham*, aged 60, Mr. Robinson, brewer.—At *Tynemouth*, aged 77, Mrs. Eliz. Henzell, relict of Paul Henzell, Esq. formerly of Newcastle.—At *Morpeth*, Mr. Edward Atkinson.—At *Berwick*, aged 92, Mr. Alex. Fleming (formerly serjeant in the 15th foot) serjeant-major of invalids in that garrison. He had been a serjeant in the army ever since the battle of Fontenoy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At the Friends' meeting-house, *Nottingham*, Mr. Wm. Harrison, of Codnor, to Mrs. Hannah Hibbert, of the same place.

Died. At *Nottingham*, Mrs. Mosely, of Park-street.—Mrs. Barnsdale, relict of the late Mr. Barnsdale, at the Trent Bridge. Her remains were followed to the grave by eight of her own children, and a great number of friends who regretted her loss. A more public character as a woman of business perhaps seldom appears; her trading abilities and industry were known to many, and, it may be added, were exceeded by few. She retained the perfect use of her faculties to the last, and was capable of transacting business till within a few days of her death. She was a principal in the concern of the Nottingham Boat Company, and took an active part in the management for upwards of half a century. She lived to see all her children (who were ten) arrive to years of maturity, the youngest that followed her to the grave being thirty seven. As she professed her attachment while living to the gospel of Jesus Christ, so in death she found that gospel a sure consolation.—At *Arnold*, aged 75, Mrs. Hawksley, formerly of Nottingham.—At *Bingham*, aged 72, Mr. Jepson, surgeon.—At *Arnold*, John Stafford, a workman in the employ of Mr. Diggle, bleacher. During the half hour allowed for refreshment, while he and another labourer named John Parrot were amusing themselves, Parrot lifted up his companion and inadvertently threw him on a heap of cotton-wool which was laid a considerable height above a boiler in the bleach-yard, when he unfortunately sunk through it into the liquid, which was then nearly in a boiling state, and was so dreadfully scalded as to occasion his death in twenty six hours afterwards.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Ambrosden*, the Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Pyner, daughter of the late Francis Pyner, Esq. of Brook-house, Cheshunt.

Died. At *Oxford*, aged 21, Mr. John Townsend, eldest son of the late Stephen Townsend, Esq.—Aged 66, Mr. Thomas Booth.—Aged 77, Mr. Richard Blenkinsop. He had been nearly forty years clerk of the schools in this University; and his punctual attention to the duties of his situation and obliging manner

manner will long be remembered. He was an affectionate husband and parent, a man of strict integrity of character, and of general benevolence.—Aged 27, Mr. Quartermain, who had been head butler of St. John's college upwards of forty years.—At *Hook Norton*, aged 64, the Rev. W. Harris, who had been for twenty years of his life a faithful and not unprofitable preacher of the gospel among dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was much esteemed by all who knew him for the simplicity of his manners, the tenderness of his feelings, and the piety of his heart.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. At *Uppingham*, aged 42, John Abearn Palmer, Esq.—At *Ketton*, Mrs. Jane Stanger.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Shrewsbury*, Henry Ware Whitfield, Esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of Robert Hale, Esq. of Nelly.—Mr. Buckle, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hassall, of Claremont-buildings.—Thomas Charles Bunbury, Esq. of the Penbrokeshire militia, to Miss Rodwell, daughter of the late Josiah Rodwell, Esq. of Livermere.—At *Barrow*, Waldon Hill, Esq. of Broom-house, Worcestershire, to Miss Harriet Stevens, daughter of the Rev. M. Stevens, rector of Shenton and Little Wenlock.—At *Hoofod Wafers*, Mr. Golightly, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Skelthorne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Skelthorne, of Liverpool.

Died. At *Bridgenorth*, Thomas Barnfield, Esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.—At *Shrewsbury*, aged 85, Mrs. Adams.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Binegar*, John Greenhill, Esq. of Downside-house, Somerset, to Miss Bovet, grand-daughter of the late Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.—At *Marshfield*, Lieut. Colonel Luttrell, to Miss Cave Browne, daughter of the late John Cave Browne, Esq. of Stutton-en-le-fields, Derbyshire.

Died. At *Bath*, aged 76, Mrs. Harper, of Trim-street.—Aged 75, Mrs. Hullett, relict of Mr. Thomas Hullett, of Underton, Herefordshire.—Aged 54, George Augustus Lumley Sanderson, Earl of Scarborough, &c. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Saville, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, who is married to a sister of Viscount Middleton. Richard, the fourth Earl, and father of the late, was Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister to the late Lord Saville, who left his fortune to his sister's second son, and should he become Earl of Saville, then the same to the third son, and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same person. The Saville estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has of course under the will been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, now Earl of Saville, who, on coming to his title, must resign the larger estate which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the title. The Hon. and Rev. John, rector of Wentringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Saville fortune.—At *Stowey-house*, aged 26, Lady William Stuart, wife of Lord William Stuart, of the Royal Navy, son of the Marquis of Bute. Her Ladyship was daughter of the first Lord Harwarden, of Prior Park, and has left issue one daughter.—At *Shepton Mallett*, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hole, a maiden lady of good fortune, whose hospitable disposition and cheerful temper will be long affectionately remembered.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. Winfred Wilson, of Colwich.—At *Ipsstones*, Mr. Joseph Cope, late of Manchester.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Bury*, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, Esq. to Miss Mary Susannah Leheup, daughter of Michael Leheup, Esq.—At *Sudbury*, John Hamilton Roche, Esq. of Diss, late Captain in the Northumberland Fencible Infantry, to Miss S. A. Strutt, daughter of Wm. Strutt, Esq.

Died.

Died. At *Bury*, aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Gallant.—At *Beccles*, aged 53, Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. Wm. Aldis.—At *Carnoise-hall*, aged 66, Mr. Wm. Frost, an opulent farmer.—At *Ipswich*, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Goddard. His death is not only deeply lamented by his particular friends and acquaintance, but will long be deplored by the poor and afflicted, to whom his charity and benevolence were unbounded.—Mrs. Lugar, wife of the Rev. Marshall Lugar, vicar of Elmstead, Essex.—At *Lakenheath*, aged 72, Mr. Anthony Willett.—At *Mendlesham*, aged 76, Mr. Gissing, ironmonger.

SURREY.

A few days ago some labourers digging the foundation of a new building near the Thames side, at Kingston, came to two human skeletons, lying face to face, one upon the other; the surface of earth covering them was five feet in depth, and consisted of a hard bound street dirt, which becoming firm as the soft parts of the bodies decayed, had left a cavity or mould for the skeletons to rest in, as compact as stone itself. No buttons nor any other ornament could be found in the cavity, which must have been the case had they been buried with their clothes on. The workmen and many others thought they were the bodies of two men who were hung in Kingston market-place about eighty years since for robbing the church; but Mr. Wm. Roots, a gentleman conversant in antiquarian pursuits, has taken pains to prove that they must have lain much longer than this, the ground having been in the possession of one family upwards of a hundred years, and that part to a certainty never disturbed since it has so belonged, and there are people now living who witnessed the execution of these men, and who assert that one was both *short and elderly*, and the other middle-aged and sized; and on examining the skeletons, they must both have been at least six feet in height, and considerably under thirty, as neither had cut their *Dentes sapientie*, and what is very remarkable, besides these every tooth was perfect in all the jaws. Mr. Roots, who has preserved the jaws, is led to think they must have been deposited here after some engagement, as fifteen years ago an old-fashioned sword was taken up, eight feet under the surface, within twenty yards of the same spot, and their being *strong built young men*, strengthens this opinion.

The last engagement near this place was in 1648, when Charles the first was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, and in which Lord Francis Villiers was pursued to the banks of the river and killed; and it is very probable that many of his adherents died in this engagement, which ended in the entire defeat of the royalists; and that part of the river where the bodies were found is in a direct line with the place where the battle was fought, called Surbiton Common. The bridge being lower down the river, and in the possession of the Parliament's forces, under Colonel Pritty, it is most probable that many of the vanquished, endeavouring to ford the river, were slain, and buried on its bank; and as Kingston, indeed, has been, from its proximity to the metropolis, the seat of many engagements even prior to this, no doubt seems to remain but that they were the bodies of men slain in battle; and from the circumstance of the sword having been found so near, many other bodies in all probability rest in quiet hard by, until accident shall once more throw up their remains to set conjecture aloft.

Married. At *Lambeth*, Charles Boyd, Esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Hyde, daughter of Charles Hyde, Esq. surgeon, of Moor-place.

Died. At *Effingham*, aged 30, George Moir, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.—At *Clapham*, Sir William Staines, Knt, a venerable Alderman of the city of London, who had long since passed the civic chair with equal reputation to himself and his fellow citizens. In him the poor have lost a fatherly protector, his tenants a kind landlord, and his workmen an indulgent and beneficent master. His illness, which was not long but severe, was borne with true christian fortitude.

SUSSEX.

Married. At *Brighton*, Edward Darby, Esq. of Aston-house, Herefordshire to Miss Wells, daughter of the late James Wells, Esq. of Blackheath.

Died

Died. At *Brighton*, Richard Johnson, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service. In a long period of public service in India he had filled several situations of high political trust, for which he was eminently qualified as well by an accurate knowledge of the languages, institutions, customs, character, and policy of the people of that country, as by the unwearied activity and inflexible strictness of his mind, by the great quickness of his judgment, the invincible gentleness of his manners, and by the incorruptible integrity of his heart. These qualities, united with the constancy of his kindness and the evenness of his mild temper, characterized him in all the habitudes of private life, while his almost unexampled patience under bodily suffering, long protracted and unusually severe, served, if possible, to increase and bind faster the affections of those who loved him, and at once excited the surprize, the admiration, and the sympathy of all who had opportunities of observing his extraordinary exercise of that virtue.—At *Chichester*, Mrs. Lane, wife of Wm. Lane, Esq. of the Minerva-office, Leadenhall-street. This lady, who to an excellent education added a well-informed and polished mind, has been for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance; among her friends her society, disposition, and hospitality were proverbial; her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection; and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.—At *Brighton*, Robert Robson, Esq. of Clapham.—Peter McKenzie, Esq. of Twickenham, formerly of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.—Mrs. Everett, wife of John Everett, Esq. of St. George's-place.—Aged 74, Old Harry Batchelor. He was the driver of the first chaise ever used for hire in that town, which had but two wheels, and gave admission to passengers by a door in front.—At his parsonage-house, at *Havant*, aged 87, the Rev. David Remnant, who had been rector of that parish 31 years. He was much beloved and respected by his parishioners, many of the more respectable of whom attended his funeral.—At *Appledram*, aged 84, Mr. Upton. He had left his house nearly four hours, and was supposed to be taking his usual walk, but a neighbour going by chance into the garden, discovered him quite dead.

A man in the service of Mr. Sowter, in the island of Selsey, in the act of pitching a wheat-sheaf, disturbed a viper which was coiled up within it, which, dropping into his bosom, instantly bit him, and notwithstanding assistance was promptly afforded him, he died in extreme agony in a few hours.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Edw. Pen, to Miss Eliz. Warden.—Mr. John Clarke, jun. to Miss Eliz. Cheshire, of Fillingley.

Died. At *Birmingham*, Mr. Thomas Carey, of New John-street.—Aged 84, Mr. Benjamin Smith.—At *Coventry*, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Mr. Marriott, of Spon-street.—At *Long Itchington*, aged 80, Mr. Robert Pain.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At *St. Alban's*, aged 66 (while on his journey to visit a daughter in Kent) James Wilson, Esq. of Kendal, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Westmoreland. As an active magistrate, zealous in the preservation of peace and good order, his death will be a public loss. His knowledge of the law, particularly in that department in which he was most engaged, was extensive; his impartiality in all his decisions was unquestionable, he was always ready to render every service in his power, and was equally accessible to the poor and the rich. In domestic and private life his friendly and social disposition made him much beloved, and his death will be sincerely lamented.—At *Kendal*, aged 84, Mr. Anth. Jackson, formerly an eminent hair-dresser: by adverse fortune he became reduced in his circumstances, but from strict integrity and unassuming deportment he obtained the friendship of some respectable individuals, who have for many years contributed to alleviate the infirmities of old age.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At *Trowbridge*, Joseph Williams, Esq. of the Portsmouth division of

of Royal Marines, to Miss Mortimer, eldest daughter of the late E. H. Mortimer, Esq.

Died. At *Bradford*, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer, surgeon. She had been married only a month.—At *Wanborough*, Mr. Anthony Hatt, a singularly parsimonious character. He is known to have secreted from thirteen to fourteen hundred guineas in or about his dwelling, but the most careful search has not hitherto been able to discover any part of his hoard.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died. At *Alverly*, aged 50, Mrs. Hale; and on the second day following, at *Stourbridge*, her brother, Hungerford Oliver, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Armoury at the Citadel at Hull, which has lately undergone several alterations and repairs, is now completely fitted up, and is capable of containing arms and accoutrements for 15,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. The roof of the old block-house, at the west entrance of the citadel, has been taken off and the interior walls pulled down, and it is about to be fitted up for a naval store-house, in which it is proposed to keep a constant supply of stores, capable of furnishing six sail of the line and twelve frigates, in case of any emergency.

Married. At *Kighley*, Mr. Wm. Tweley, aged 55, to Miss Emmett, aged 50, his sixth wife.

Died. At *York*, Mr. James Nicholson, supposed to be the best performer on the pipe and tabor in the kingdom.—At *Hull*, after a long illness, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Thomas Temple, brewer.—Aged 39, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. T. Brown, corn-merchant.—Aged 38, Mr. Andrew John Simpson.—Aged 55, Mr. Josiah Richardson.—Aged 93, Mrs. Walker.—Aged 85, Mr. Francis Stubbs, many years a master-mariner of that port.—Aged 68, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property to the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in Hull, and the parishes of Sutton, Cottingham, and the adjoining villages, for the use of the poor, to be laid out in bread.—At *Pontefract*, Mr. Alderman Willett.—At *Rotherham*, Mr. Hoyle, attorney-at-law, clerk to the proprietors of the Dun and Dearne and Dove Navigation.—At *Little Weston*, aged 70, John Hudson, Esq. universally regretted.—At *Smeaton*, Mr. Robinson Jackson.

WALES.

Married. Lient. E. Mundell, of the 69th regt. to Miss Jane Gwynne, sister of Marmaduke Howell Thomas Gwynne, Esq. of Llanclithwell, Radnorshire.—At *Tenby*, Henry Barnes, jun. Esq. of the Fort, Herefordshire, to Miss Martha Richards, third daughter of Solomon Richards, Esq. of Salsborough-house, Wexford.—At *Forden*, near Montgomery, T. T. Laughner, Esq. of Sellyhill, Northfield, to Miss Harrison, only daughter of the late R. J. Harrison, Esq. of Gaer-house. A sheep was roasted whole on the occasion, and distributed with plenty of bread and beer to the populace of Montgomery, and a quantity of bread was given to the poor.

Died. M. Stephen Meire, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Montgomery.—At *St. Athan's*, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Amey Dun, relict of Joseph, Dun, Esq. of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and late of Newton-house, Glamorganshire. At *Abergavenny*, Mrs. Gabb, relict of the late James Gabb, Esq.—At *Llwynbarried*, aged 54, Mrs. Eliz. Evans, relict of the late Morgan Evans, Esq.—At *Pennymaes*, Carmarthenshire, aged 73, Henry Lucas, Esq.—At *Ty. Naur*, near Denbigh, aged 55, Mr. Foulk Roberts, attorney-at-law.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Sept. 7.—In consequence of the incessant heavy rain from nine o'clock on Saturday night till eight o'clock on Sunday night, the river Clyde rose to a greater height than it has attained since the new bridge was carried off, nearly twelve years ago. The whole of the Bridgegate was flooded, and the water advanced a considerable way up Jamaica-street, the Stockwell, and the

the Salt market. The bridges being inaccessible by foot passengers, carts regularly plied at the foot of Jamaica-street and Stockwell. Two arches of the bridge over the Clyde near Hamilton, on the road betwixt that town and Edinburgh, fell on Sunday; and the damage done to the harvest on the low grounds along the river must have been very great, as large quantities of corn and hay, and some cattle, have floated past this city. A young man in a boat near the Clyde iron-works, and a young man at Peat-hog, attempting to secure some of the floating grain, unfortunately lost their lives.

On the night of Wednesday the 19th ult. the old steeple of Dumfermline fell down, and buried in its ruins a stable and part of a barn. Had it taken place in the day-time the consequences might have been very fatal, the area below being a general resort of children. The steeple was about eighty feet in height, and was part of the abbey founded by Malcolm Canmore. It had long been considered in a dangerous state.

Married. At Edinburgh, George Dunlop, Esq. W. S. to Miss J. Simpson, daughter of Mr. Simpson, of Ogle. Mr. John Haldane, solicitor, to Miss Nicholson M'Kennon.—The Rev. John Henderson, of Tranent, to Miss Grace Bell, daughter of the late Thomas Bell, Esq. of Fenwick.—George Pott, Esq. of Todrigg, to Miss K. Read, daughter of David Read, Esq. late one of the Commissioners of the Customs.—Mr. Colin M'Nab, merchant, of Grangemouth, to Miss Sarah Frame, second daughter of the late Robert Frame, Esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie.—At Glasgow, Mr. Francis Cameron, of Edinburgh, to Miss Helen Patullo More, daughter of John More, cashier of the Royal Bank.—At Gairbraid-house, James J. M'Lachlan, of Kilchoan, Esq. to Miss Allan, eldest daughter of the late Richard Allan, Esq. of Bardowie.—At Woodhead, Capt. James Hamilton, of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss E. Clark, daughter of the late James Clark, Esq. of Sweethope.—At Stewartfield, Mr. Adam Scott, of London, to Miss Elliott, only daughter of the late Dr. Elliott, of Jedburgh.—At Paisley, Mr. John Wilson, manufacturer, to Miss Stow, eldest daughter of John Stow, Esq. chief magistrate of that borough.

Died. At Edinburgh, Mr. Patrick Murray, writer.—Samuel M'Knight, Esq. W. S.—Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Mair, merchant.—Mr. Lewis Balfour, youngest son of the late Mr. Balfour, of Pilrig.—Aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Tytler, relict of Harry Guthrie, Esq. of Broom Park.—Mrs. Flora M'Lean, relict of Donald M'Lean, Esq. of the Isle of Monk.—Mr. Wm. Sinclair, Accountant to the British Linen Company.—Mrs. Charlotte Knox, relict of Mr. Thomas Trotter, merchant.—At Montrose, John Ouchterlony, Esq.—Mrs. Scott, sen. of Craigie.—At Balloch-house, Dunbartonshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkes, wife of John Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch.—At Gilmore Park, Lieut. Col. John Pringle.—At Kirkcudbright, Thomas Bushby, Esq. Collector of the Customs at that port.—At Cadder, Robert Hay, Esq. of Drumalzier.—At Abernethy, the Rev. James Adamson, minister of that parish.—At Balbethan, aged 94, Mrs. Henrietta Gordon.—At Inverness, aged 84, Lady M'Kenzie, of Granville.—At Aberdeen, aged 75, Mrs. Janet Fraser, spouse of Mr. Samuel Gowan.—At Dundee, Mr. Patrick Duff, writer.—At Stonehaven, James Thomson, Esq.—John Burnet, Esq. Collector of the Land-tax for the county of Kincardine.—At Lethindry, in Strathspye, Lewis Grant, Esq.—At Haddington, in the 35th year of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Scott, aged 77.—At Kilmarnock, aged 93, Mrs. Ann Baird.—Aged 82, Mr. John Ferguson.—At Glasgow, Mr. James Bell, of Rammerscales, merchant.—Aged 81, the Rev. John Falconer, who had been forty-nine years minister of the Episcopal chapel in that city, and in his uniform peaceable and inoffensive life exemplified the blessed effects of the Christian doctrine which he taught.—At Armdale, in Skye, Capt. Duncan M'Dougall, son of the late Alex. M'Dougall, Esq. of M'Dougall.

IRELAND.

Married.—At Dublin, Alexander Black, of Slybane, Longford, Esq. to Miss Ann Coates, daughter of Thomas Coates, of Newbridge, Esq.—By special licence, Evory Carmichael, Esq. to Miss Margaret Anderson, daughter of Matthew Anderson, Esq.—At Cork, Nicholas Marshall Cummins, Esq. to Miss Swele, daughter of John Swele, Esq. of Floraville.—Joshua Bell, Esq. Collector

Collector of Fermoy, to Miss Schuyler, daughter of the late Colonel Schuyler. —Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of the 91st regiment, to Miss Jane Kells, of Mallow. —By special licence at *Westport-House*, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo, George Moore, Esq. of Moore-Hall, Mayo, to Miss Louisa Brown, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Brown, of Elm-Hall, in the same county.

Died.—At *Killester-House*, after a long and painful illness, Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. principal of the oldest Banking-House in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, Esq. of Carryglass, in the county of Longford, (since escorted in her own right Viscountess Newcomen.) He represented the county of Longford in parliament for many years, and was a distinguished promoter of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and inland navigation of his country; he was a man of high honour and great integrity, and was universally esteemed and respected. He is succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honour and estates by his only son, the Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, bart.—At *Dublin*, Richard Dawson, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Monaghan. He was the oldest son of the late Richard Dawson, Esq. of Ardee, better known as the celebrated Dick Dawson, who was murdered about twenty years ago, while walking in his demesne. He was the nephew and heir to the present Lord Viscount Cremorne, Baron of Dartrey, and would, had he survived his lordship, have inherited a fortune of 20,000*l.* per annum, with the Barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his Majesty, shortly after the death of his Lordship's only son. He was, when in parliament, an independent asserter of every measure which he conceived would promote the interests of his country, to which he was formerly attached, and was an uniform advocate for the entire Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, which he conceived was the great medicine that would heal all the disorders that afflict his native land. He has left a disconsolate widow, one son, and two daughters to bewail, in common with all who knew him, his irreparable loss.—Mr. Egan, proprietor of the York-Hotel, in *Capel-street*. The benevolence of his mind justly acquired him the estimation of the public, and his philanthropy first suggested the establishment of the Orphan School at Summerhill.—Thomas Bolger, of *St. Austin's* in the county of Wexford, Esq.—At *Kilmurphy*, Mrs. Grant, wife of Thomas Grant, Esq.—At *Cork*, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Daniel Gibbs, of Derry, Esq. and daughter of Sir Robert Warren, bart.—Mr. Florence Sullivan, of *Cove*.—At *Fermoy*, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Bannister Chambers, Esq. Pro-collector of that district.—At *Derry Hill Farm*, the Right Hon. Lady Rossmore.—At *Moy*, the celebrated and facetious farmer, Mr. Thomas Hagerty. He completed his 107th year on the 20th ult. never knew sickness, until a week previous to his dissolution, and possessed all his faculties in great vigour to the latest period.—At *Carmony Meeting-House*, the wife of Alexander Montgomery, tailor. This man having a cow, from the milk of which no butter could of late be produced, an opinion was instilled into the mind of his wife, that it was occasioned by the cow having been bewitched. In this opinion she was fortified by the concurring testimony of every old woman in the parish, and various spells, were pointed out, which would prove effectual, in discovering the Witch, or at least in destroying her power over the cow. Among many others the following was tried—twelve women were brought to the house, who, after certain essential ceremonies, proceeded in a solemn manner to bless the cow. This however, also failed of success. At length the family were informed of a woman, named Mary Butters, who resided at Carrickfergus—they accordingly went to her, and after due consultation, brought her to their house. On Tuesday forenoon, the sorceress got a quantity of the cow's milk, which she proceeded to churn. Her familiar, however, it appears, deceived her, the charm failed of success, and no butter was produced.—Three men who drank of the milk were soon afterwards seized with excessive sickness and violent vomiting; and it is supposed this was occasioned by some obnoxious ingredients which she had introduced in the milk. The enchantress then informed the family, that after night she would try another spell, which could not fail. Accordingly, about

ten o'clock, she gave orders for Montgomery and a young man, who was accidentally there, to go to the cow-house, and turn their waistcoats inside out, and in that dress to stand close by the head of the cow until they heard from her. They immediately went out and did as she desired, whilst Montgomery's wife, his son, a lad, about twenty years of age, and an old woman, who was a lodger, remained in the house to witness the astrologer's operation. She then caused the door to be shut, the chimney to be stopped, and every crevice that could admit air to be closed up.—What other measures she pursued are not known, but we proceed to state the dreadful result. Montgomery, the father, and the young man who went into the cow-house, remained there for several hours until it was day light. The young man went and knocked at the door, but not receiving any answer, he looked through a window, and beheld the four persons within lying stretched on the floor. Alarmed by what he saw, he called to Montgomery, and they immediately broke open the door, when they found the mother and the son both dead, and the other two nearly so. They carried out the two former, but in doing so, the young man had nearly lost his life by the sulphurous vapour which filled the house.—Having obtained assistance, the other two women were got out of the house. One of them expired in a few hours, but the sorceress, recovered, and has been committed to jail. It is not known what stratagems she employed to work her pretended enchantment, but the people who went into the house found a pot on the fire, in which were needles, large pins, and crooked nails, with a quantity of milk. Little doubt can be entertained that she had also been burning sulphur, and that the vapour from it had proved fatal to the sufferers.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At *Madras*, Charles Marsh, Barrister at Law, Advocate of the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, and Judge Advocate General to the army, to Miss Lewin, daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq. of Ridgeway, Hants.—At *Paris*, Arthur O'Connor, Esq. to Mademoiselle Condercet, daughter of the late Marquis Condercet.

Died. At *Montreal*, on the 8th of May, much and justly regretted, Arthur Davidson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada.—At *Monterat*, on the 19th of June last, of a decline, Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the Hon. James Potter Lockhart, of Dominica.—In *Paris*, in the 63d year of his age, the Minister of Public Worship, John Stephen Maria Portalis. This is the person whom Buonaparte made the instrument of the restoration of religion in France, as it now is.—At *Martinique*, on the 1st of July, Madame de la Pagiére, mother of the Empress Josephine. She was interred with great pomp at Les Trois Islets, her heart having been previously taken out and deposited in a silver urn, to be sent to France.—Killed in the attack on Buenos Ayres, Major Trotter, of the 83d Regiment. This gallant Officer was a brother of Mr. Trotter Ruthven, representative in parliament for the borough of Downpatrick, and of Mr. Trotter, late confidential Secretary of Mr. Fox, and a nephew of the late bishop of Down. Major Trotter began his military career in the 38th regiment, in which he was present at the taking of Dukirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt; and he was in consequence, promoted to a situation on the Staff. After the beginning of the present war, General Beresford, then on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aid-de-camp; soon after which he was promoted to the majority of the 83d, where his exertions were most conspicuous and successful in perfecting the discipline of the regiment, with which he went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, where he distinguished himself in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army in such a manner as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the British forces on that expedition.

When the British force, under the command of General Beresford, had achieved the conquest of Buenos Ayres, that gallant officer, from the high opinion

nion he entertained of Major T.'s abilities, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him Assistant Adjutant General to the British forces in South America. But before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General B. and the little army under his command had been compelled to surrender to the Spaniards, and the force under Sir Samuel Achmuty was accompanied by an Assistant Adjutant General, appointed in this country. Sir Samuel, however, offered Major T. an appointment in the Quarter Master General's department, which he declined, requesting only to be placed in some active situation in which his exertions would tend most to the benefit of the service. He was in consequence appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack on Moldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks. In a skirmish in advancing to the attack on Monte Video, Major T. had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrig, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion Major T. was the first man who mounted the breach, and followed by a few of the bravest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army. In a subsequent skirmish with a party of Spaniards in the vicinity of Monte Video he received a severe wound through the body. The close of his life, as described in the dispatches relative to the late unfortunate attack on Buenos Ayres, was consistent with the eagerness with which he always led his followers to the post of danger. But in proportion as every danger that he encountered and escaped exalted his fame and established the character of his military talents, his life became more dear to his friends and more valuable to his country. Hence though his bravery, like that of the immortal Nelson, rendered his death more to be expected, it rendered it also more to be lamented. To his friends his loss is irreparable; to his country his value had but begun to be known; but the military men under whom and with whom he fought had formed the highest expectations of his future glory, and after what has been here detailed, it is not perhaps too much to say, that if he had lived, what Wolfe was Trotter would have been.

Cardinal York. The following additions to the account given in our last number (p. 321) of a character whose family once made so conspicuous a figure in this country, may perhaps afford some gratification to our readers.

Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, second son of James Stuart, known by the name of the "Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome, the 26th of March, 1725, where he almost constantly resided till towards the close of 1745, when he went to France to put himself at the head of 15,000 men assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Lewis XV. With this army, Henry was to have landed in England, in support of his brother Charles. But though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left Dunkirk Road, and Henry receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother and the friends of his family, he took Orders, and in 1747, was made Cardinal, by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards bishop of Frascati, and Chancellor of the Church of Rome. From that time Cardinal York, the name he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views, till his brother's death in 1788, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "*Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex*;" on the reverse, a City, with "*Gratia Dei sed non voluntate hominum*." If we are not misinformed, the king has one of these medals.

Cardinal York had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the court of Spain, all of which he lost by the Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by Bonaparte in 1796, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and, among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known valued it fifty thousand pounds. He thus deprived himself of the last means, of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress on the expulsion

sion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome. Cardinal Borgia, who had been acquainted with Sir John Hippisley Coxe in Italy, represented to him, by letter, Cardinal York's case. Sir John conveyed this letter to Mr. Stuart, so well known by his letters to Lord Mansfield (on the Douglas cause), and his Genealogical History of the Stuart family. Mr. Stuart drew up a memorial, which Mr. Dundas, (now Lord Melville), presented to his majesty, who granted immediately to Cardinal York a yearly pension of four thousand pounds. Without meaning to detract in the least from the high merit of the royal bounty, it may be stated, that Cardinal York had some claim on the generosity, perhaps on the justice, of this country. An act of Parliament, still unrepealed, had settled on James the Second's Queen, Mary of ESTE, the Cardinal's grandmother a jointure of fifty thousand pounds. While the Treaty of Ryswick was depending, it was strongly contended on the part of the French Negotiations, in the name of that Prince's, that her husband having been deprived, by an act of the English Legislature, of all his right as King, and being consequently, as King, dead in law, she was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her husband had been naturally dead.—The English Negotiators considered the point as too delicate for their interference, and desired it might be referred to King William personally. The proposal was assented to, and Marshal Boufflers had an interview with William on the subject. William did not deny the justice of the claim; and on Boufflers expressing a wish that the concession of the jointures might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the Treaty, William said, "What! Marshal, will not my word satisfy you?" Boufflers bowed and parted, in the full persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security. But on the first demand for payment, William insisted that the concession had been made upon a condition which had not been performed, while Boufflers maintained the concession to have been unconditional.

James II. died in 1701, his widow in 1713. No attempt was made by her heirs at law to recover the arrears of the jointure till 1786, when Charles, the eldest of her grandsons, though he would not himself, empowered his natural daughter by Miss Walkinshaw, to act in his name for that purpose. A case was made out, stating the nature and grounds of claim. Louis XVI. by a petition, which Vergennes presented, was entreated to recommend it, through his ambassadors at London, to the attention of the king of Great Britain. Louis answered, "*C'est une famille malheureuse, dont je ne veux plus entendre parler.*" Little thought the king how soon he and almost every branch of the Bourbon family were to be in a situation no less unfortunate. On the failure of this attempt, another was made in a different way, to bring the claim before the king. The late earl of Pembroke, while at Florence, where Charles and his daughter resided for some time, was in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes dined with them. The daughter, on the earl's leaving Florence, begged he would use what interest he might have with Mr. Pitt, in behalf of her father's claim. The earl politely offered to do all in his power: as for interest with Mr. Pitt, he said, he had none, nor a claim to any, but he would try what could be done by some of his acquaintance who might have interest with him. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he applied to the late duke of Dorset, then our ambassador at the court of Versailles, who gave the lady's agent a letter of introduction to Mr. Pitt. He promised, at the same time, to take the first opportunity of recommending the claim to that minister's favour and protection, and he fulfilled his promise. Carryl, the lady's agent, on his arrival in London, with Mr. Pitt's permission, waited on him. But scarcely had he opened the subject, by saying, that whatever right there might be, and however well founded, to the whole arrears, a very moderate part would be gratefully accepted; when Mr. Pitt cut him short, declaring it was a thing not to be mentioned to the king. Carryl then communicated the nature and grounds of the claim to learned counsel, who advised him to bring the matter before the King's Bench, offering, on condition of receiving a certain proportion of the sum recovered, to carry on the law suit at their own risk and expence, in full confidence that the decision would be favourable, from the circumstance, that the act of parliament settling the jointure, had assigned as security

curity for its payment, royal demesnes of an yearly income more than equal to the amount. But neither Charles nor Henry (for the proposal was made to each separately) would agree to it. The statements in the French Papers, concerning Cardinal York's bequests to the King of Sardinia, are void of all truth.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE expedition to the river la Plata, most inconsiderately commenced, and conducted throughout with a total ignorance of the real state of the colony, has at length terminated in a complete and disastrous failure. After the junction of all the British force at Monte Video, preparations were made for the recapture of Buenos Ayres; and on June 28th, the army was landed in a bay 30 miles to the eastward of that city. It advanced in four divisions through a difficult country, and united in the suburbs of the place, to the number, probably, of 8, or 9,000 men. The attack was made on July 5th, by the troops with fixed bayonets, in the midst of a most determined resistance from the whole body of inhabitants, long prepared against the attempt. The British made some progress in obtaining a lodgment in the town, but suffered severely from a continued fire of musquetry from the tops of houses, and grape-shot in the streets. An advanced division under general Craufurd, which had taken possession of a convent, was surrounded and obliged to surrender. On the next morning a proposal came from the Spanish commander, Liniers, for entering upon terms of accommodation upon the previous condition that no further attack should be made on the town; and with this, general Whitelock thought it advisable to comply. Indeed, in such a critical situation, an armistice was clearly in his favour. Preliminary articles were agreed upon, the substance of which was a mutual cessation of hostilities on both banks of the la Plata; the retention for two months by the English of Monte Video and a neutral district round it; mutual restitution of prisoners, including all those captured from the English since the commencement of the expedition; and the final evacuation of the settlement by the British troops. The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing in this last attempt amounts to 1200. The miscalculation, or the misconduct, of those who planned the enterprise on the idea of co-operation on the part of the colonists is rendered strikingly manifest by a passage in admiral Murray's letter, that "the inveteracy of the inhabitants was beyond belief," and that "the English had not a friend in the country." This spirit is also shewn in a kind of manifesto of the Spanish magistrates relative to the conduct of general Beresford, in which great indignation is expressed of his attempts, while a prisoner on parole, to seduce the people from their allegiance.

On July 1st, an engagement took place near the isle of Lemnos between the Russian fleet, and that of the Turks, which had advanced from the Dardanelles with the view of compelling the other to abandon the blockade of the straits. It terminated in the complete defeat of the Turks, who are stated to have had four ships of the line taken, three burnt, and two driven on shore. Admiral Collingwood has since arrived off Tenedos, and stuck a new alarm into the capital of the Turkish empire, now a prey to all the evils resulting from an insolent soldiery and an incapable government. It appears that previously to the armistice obtained for the Turks by the treaty of Tilsit, the campaign of the Danube was turning out entirely to their prejudice.

The republic of the Seven I lands has been given up by Russia to France, and the troops of the latter power are said to have been conveyed thither in Russian ships. A French force has entered Tuscany, and taken possession of the port of Leghorn, under the pretext of searching for English goods.

Stralsund made a shorter resistance than had been expected. It surrendered to the French on August 20, after the Swedish garrison had been with-
drawn.

drawn unperceived to the Isle of Rugen. The king had quitted the place some time before.

The very painful expedient to which the king's ministers thought it necessary to resort in order to avert a part of the danger threatening this country, has had its full effect, though not without consequences greatly to be deplored. Indeed, notwithstanding any additional reputation that may have accrued to the British arms in the conduct of the business, a true friend to his country will rather wish that the whole transaction could be buried in oblivion, than that it should stand prominent in the national annals.

On August 16, the British troops were landed without opposition at a village on the Isle of Zealand, ten miles north of Copenhagen. The Danish guard-frigate had previously been taken in an action with an English frigate. Admiral Gambier and general lord Cathcart on landing issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Zealand, representing the invasion as a measure of self-defence on the part of Great Britain, on account of the incapacity of the Danes to preserve their neutrality, and stating that its sole object was to take possession of the Danish fleet by way of a deposit, with assurance of its being returned in the same condition at the end of the war. The Danes, however, thought it an equally urgent measure of self-defence to protect their property, and prepared for a vigorous resistance. The English thereupon advanced, invested Copenhagen, erected batteries, and began to bombard the Danish crown-battery. The journal of the siege affords little matter of importance, and we may excuse ourselves from dwelling upon scenes which lord Cathcart, in his letter to the Danish general, asserts "that he beheld with the greatest grief." The Danes, though completely taken by surprise, and cut off from all aid, made every possible exertion. With their gun-boats and small vessels they made spirited attempts to prevent the approach of the English battering vessels to the harbour, and to annoy the land-forces in their advance. The principal action was a defeat given by Sir Arthur Wellesley to a considerable body of troops, chiefly militia, assembled in the interior of the island. Many were killed, and about 1500, besides officers, were made prisoners. At length the batteries opened upon the town, and a bombardment commenced on the morning of Sept. 2, which continued till the evening of the 5th. At that time a conflagration which had broken out in several places threatened destruction to the whole city. The Danish general then sent to request an armistice, and after some correspondence, terms of capitulation were agreed upon. They are in substance as follows. Immediately upon the signature, the British troops are to be put in possession of the citadel and dock-yards. All the ships of war of his Danish majesty, and all the naval stores are to be delivered up; and the English store ships and transports are to be allowed to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking stores and troops. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the capitulation, the citadel shall be restored to his Danish majesty in the same state as when occupied; and the British troops shall within that time, or sooner, be embarked from the island of Zealand. All hostilities are immediately to cease, prisoners mutually to be restored, private property to be respected, and the Danish civil and military officers to continue in their functions. The Danish fleet thus put into the hands of the English consists of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, besides vessels on the stocks. It is some satisfaction to observe that this hard measure has been executed with no unnecessary severity, but, on the contrary, that much humane regard has been shewn to the feelings of the sufferers. A request that no British soldiers should be quartered in the city was readily acceded to, and all the gates except that of the citadel are left in the possession of the Danish troops. The loss on the part of the English throughout the whole expedition has been very inconsiderable. Although the Danish fleet and stores appears to have been made prize of war, it is earnestly to be hoped, for the honour of the English nation, that neither they nor the detained merchant ships, may be considered as finally forfeited by a resistance which a brave and loyal people could not avoid making to an unprovoked aggression.

The

The foreign papers have since been filled with melancholy particulars of the disasters suffered by the unfortunate city of Copenhagen in the bombardment, amounting, it is said, to the loss of, at least, 1500 lives of both sexes; besides a great number of wounded, and the total destruction of more than 400 houses. The island of Heligoland surrendered to admiral Russel, on Sept. 5th.

The attack on the Danes, as might be expected, has occasioned a great sensation at the court of Russia, and preparations have been making at Cronstadt to oppose any attempt against the Russian navy or arsenals. In the meantime a note has been delivered to the Swedish government by the Russian ministry, declaring that if the Swedes take any part against the Danes, or permit the entrance of any English ships of war into their harbours, a Russian army will be marched into Finland.

A convention is said to have been entered into between marshal Brune and the Swedish commander on the Isle of Rugen, by which that and all the other islands belonging to Sweden on the coast of Germany are to be yielded to the French, and the Swedish troops are to be embarked for their own country. The king of Sweden has returned to Stockholm.

No political occurrence of importance has taken place at home during the last month. The speedy conveyance of the Danish fleet to the English ports has been an object of active exertion, and many volunteer sailors for that purpose have been engaged and forwarded.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE news of the arrival of the East India fleet towards the end of August was premature, for it was not till last month that this valuable convoy reached our shores. The passage had been tedious, and several ships had run short of fresh provisions; but, on the whole, the voyage was prosperous, with the exception of the loss of the Ganges. In thinking of her, the mind naturally recurs to the melancholy fate of the Blenheim, of which we much fear that no doubt can now be entertained, as the various reports of a contrary tendency are too general to deserve that belief which we would gladly give to them.

The outward-bound East India fleet, which was collected so expeditiously at Portsmouth, sailed on the 15th ultimo, under convoy of the Monmouth, 64, Admiral Drury. That officer goes out to succeed the ill-fated Troubridge. —We have already noticed the uncommonly favourable passages of the homeward-bound West India convoys this year. There yet remain two of these, whose arrival may be daily expected, namely, the Jamaica fleet of 26th July, and the Windward Island fleet of 1st of August. After these, the departures from the West Indies will be insignificant until next spring, when the circle of convoys will again commence. The season for the outward-bound West India convoys is now approaching, and it is already fixed that the first of these shall sail from Portsmouth on the 25th inst. provided the number of ships in readiness be thirty sail. The 20th instant is fixed for the sailing from Cork of the West India men from the out-ports, viz. those from Bristol, Liverpool, Greenock, and Dublin, which collect at Cork, and sail in general with much more punctuality than the London ships. We advise Government to enforce with rigour the sailing of convoys at fixed periods; and to permit no deference to urgent applications, no solicitude for popularity, to stop for a day or for an hour the course previously prescribed. This conduct, instead of creating discontent in the City, will attract approbation. It is the ship-brokers and ship-owners only who solicit that convoys shall be kept beyond the original period; but the planters, the merchants, and shippers of goods, a far more numerous class, will applaud a punctual and prompt dispatch in spite of every solicitation for delay. This fleet will not, however, carry out that abundant supply with which in better days the heart of the planter and of his negroes was wont to be cheered. The capital of our West India merchants is involved, and their spirit broken by a long continuance of calamity, and many houses have been obliged to adopt

adopt the mortifying determination of sending out only half the necessary stores. The market at home continues in the same melancholy condition. Government has yet done nothing to relieve it, nor does it appear that any effectual measure is intended to be brought forward till Parliament meet; meantime the planter must bear all the hardship of delay. The pledge given by the House of Commons that they will grant him redress early next year, has as yet afforded him no benefit; and he must daily submit to the cruel mortification of selling his produce below prime cost!

The evacuation of Buenos Ayres, and the inveterate hostility of the inhabitants, puts an end to all mercantile speculation in that quarter. This unexpected event, to be properly appreciated, should be considered in two lights: in a military view it is not only unfortunate, but seems to be generally deemed disgraceful—in a commercial view we consider its loss as of little consequence. We could not have kept it at a peace, because the inhabitants being so hostile to us, its possession would have required more troops than we could have spared. To have traded with it during war would have been highly unprofitable, for, like all new colonies, it would have absorbed a great quantity of capital, which would not have been recovered in the course of many years. An application for indemnity to the shippers of goods, or at least for some alleviation of their loss, has been made to Government. We are altogether unable to conceive how any intelligent man could entertain hopes of the interference of Government to remedy an evil which originated solely in the credulity of individuals—a credulity the most precipitate, for it is a fact, that a great part of the goods shipped to Buenos Ayres were so ill adapted to that market that they never would have sold there, but must have been sent back even had the colony become British. This disposition to speculation is characteristic of many British and of almost all American merchants. The Dutch were different; during the decline of their trade speculation disappeared; but even in its splendour, speculation was not carried beyond the bounds of legitimate enterprise.

Many prohibitions have been issued in Holland against trading with this country during the present war. All these have taken place at the instigation, or rather by command of Buonaparte, for the Dutch themselves most ardently desire an active intercourse with us. Accordingly they have till lately contrived that all these prohibitions should be relaxed or eluded. Their grand argument has been, that unless the French permitted trade, they could pay no taxes and could maintain no French soldiers. At last, however, a very serious decree has been passed against trading with Great Britain, and the consignee of every ship must on her arrival give bond in twice her value to prove that she has not touched at a British port. The Dutch merchants, alarmed at this new rigour, have stationed persons on board the guard-ships at the mouths of their rivers to prevent their ships from proceeding, and to order them off the coast. Several of these ships have unladen at Heligoland. There, at all events, their cargoes are secure; but whether the French will allow the free importation of goods from Heligoland is a point that remains to be decided. These new measures of restriction on our intercourse with Holland have been caused by the late order of Council, which enables our cruisers to capture all neutrals bearing the flags of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Papenburgh, and Kniphausen, unless they are trading to or from a British port. Now these neutrals are all Dutch property, and the present prohibition of English merchandize in Holland is in retaliation for this order of Council.

The public attention has of late been much engaged by our disputes with America. These disputes consist of two great points—the right claimed by us to search their merchantmen for seamen all over the world; and the right claimed by them to convey enemy's produce to Europe by the channel of the United States. The first of these points, we trust, no British ministry will ever relinquish; on the second, different statesmen have held different opinions, but we consider the present administration as decidedly averse to permitting the exercise of this right to the Americans.

20th Sept. 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash	per cwt.	21 14s Od. to	31.8s. Od.	Logwood Chips . ton.	121.0s. Od to 141 10s. Od.
Ditto Pearl . . .	3 2 0 -	3 10 0		Madder, Dutch crop cwt. 4	5 0 - 5 5 0
Barilla	2 5 0 -	2 17 0		Mahogany ft.	0 1 2 - 0 2 6
Brandy, Coniac gal.	1 0 0 -	1 2 0		Oak Plank, Dantz. last 11	0 0 - 12 0 0
Ditto Spanish . .	0 18 0 -	0 19 6		Ditto American	none
Camphire, refined lb.	0 4 8 -	0 4 10		Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar	16 0 0 - 16 10 0
Ditto unrefined cwt.	16 0 0 -	20 5 0		Ditto spermaceti—ton	74 0 0 - 76 0 0
Cochineal, garbled lb.	1 0 0 -	1 8 6		Ditto whale	24 0 0 - 26 0 0
Ditto East India . .	0 3 0 -	0 6 0		Ditto Florence 1 chest	2 15 0 - 2 18 0
Coffee, fine . . . cwt.	6 0 0 -	6 10 0		Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0 14 6 - 0 15 6
Ditto, ordinary . . .	4 5 0 -	5 0 0		Quicksilver lb.	0 3 9 - 0 4 0
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.	0 1 9 -	0 1 11		Raisins, bloom,—cwt.	3 18 0 - 6 0 0
Ditto Jamaica . . .	0 1 4 -	0 1 5		Rice, Carolina	1 7 6 - 2 2 0
Ditto Smyrna	0 1 7 -	0 1 8		Ditto East India . . .	none
Ditto East India . .	0 1 2 -	0 1 3		Rum, Jamaica—gal.	3 1 - 0 4 5
Currants, Zant cwt.	4 0 0 -	4 5 0		Ditto Leeward Island	2 9 0 - 0 3 2
Deals, Dantz. piece	1 16 0 -	1 19 0		Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2 12 0 - 2 13 0
Ditto Petersburg . .	20 0 0 -	0 0 0		Shellach	5 0 0 - 10 5 0
Ditto Stockholm . .	20 0 0 -	0 0 0		Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1 11 0 - 2 15 0
Elephants Teeth . .	31 10 0 -	36 0 0		Silk, Raw Ditto . . .	1 4 0 - 1 11 6
—Scrivell 20 0 0 -	26 0 0			Ditto China	1 16 0 - 1 19 0
Flax, Riga ton.	69 0 0 -	70 0 0		Ditto Beng. novi	0 12 0 - 1 6 0
Ditto Petersburg . .	72 0 0 -	73 0 0		Ditto Organzine . . .	1 10 0 - 1 18 0
Galls, Turkey cwt. .	5 5 0 -	6 15 0		Tallow, English cwt.	3 2 0 -
Geneva, Hollands gal.	1 1 0 -	1 1 6		Ditto Russia, white—	2 17 0 - 2 18 0
Ditto, English	0 8 3 -	0 12 0		Ditto yellow—	3 0 0 - 3 2 0
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.	6 0 0 -	11 15 0		Tar, Stockholm - bar.	1 11 6 - 1 12 0
Ditto Sandrach . . .	6 5 0 -	8 0 0		Tin in Blocks—cwt.	6 6 0 -
Ditto Tragacanth . .	19 0 0 -	20 10 0		Tobacco, Maryl. — lb.	0 0 5 - 0 1 1
Gum Seneca cwt. . .	5 5 0 -	6 10 0		Ditto Virginia	0 0 41 - 0 0 9
Hemp, Riga ton.	64 0 0 -	65 0 0		Wax, Guinea—cwt. 7	0 0 - 10 10 0
Ditto Petersburg . .	63 0 0 -	64 0 0		Whale-fins ton.	15 0 0 - 25 0 0
Indigo, Carracca lb. .	0 11 3 -	0 12 9		Wine, Red Port pipe	80 0 0 - 94 0 0
Ditto East India . .	0 3 0 -	0 12 0		Ditto Lisbon	80 0 0 - 90 0 0
Iron, British, bars ton.	15 0 0 -	16 0 0		Ditto Madeira	90 0 0 - 130 0 0
Ditto Swedish	25 0 0 -	26 0 0		Ditto Vidonia	69 0 0 - 80 0 0
Ditto Norway	24 0 0 -	25 0 0		Ditto Calcavella . . .	84 0 0 - 95 0 0
Ditto Archangel . . .	25 0 0 -	26 0 0		Ditto Sherry butt	80 0 0 - 105 0 0
Lead in pigs—fod. 33	0 0 -	0 0 0		Ditto Mountain	69 0 0 - 80 0 0
Ditto red ton.	32 0 0 -	33 0 0		Ditto Claret—hogs. 80	0 0 - 94 0 0
Ditto white	50 0 0 -	51 0 0		Yarn Mohair lb.	0 4 2 - 0 8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4th	Sept. 11th	Sept. 18th		Sept. 4th	Sept. 11th	Sept. 18th
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9	35 9	Bilboa	38 1-q.	38 1-q.	38 1-h.
Ditto at sight	35 1	35 1	35 1	Leghorn	50 3-q.	50 3-q.	51
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 4	11 4	11 4	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 2	34 2	34 2	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45 1-h.
Altona	34 3	34 3	34 3	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24 6	24 6	24 6	Lisbon	64 1-h.	64 1-h.	64 1-h.
Ditto 2 us.	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto	64	63 3-q.	63 3-q.
Bordeaux	24 10	24 10	24 10	Dublin	10 3-q.	10 3-q.	10 3-q.
Cadiz	38 1-h.	38 1-h.	38 3-q.	Cork	11 1-h.	11 1-h.	11 1-h.
Madrid	38 1-h.	38 1-h.	39 1-q.	Agio on the Bank of Holland	51	per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	41.0s. Od.
New Dollars		0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0 5 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	63 ¹ / ₂
4 per Cent.	81 ¹ / ₂
Annium	¹ / ₂ d. ¹ / ₂ p.
Imp. 3 p. c.	62 ¹ / ₂
Exch. Bills pr. 2d. 1d. par. 1 p.	
Lottery Tickets	00l. 0s.
Consols for ac.	62 ¹ / ₂

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 21st SEPT. 1807.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	
the East Indies	7l. 7s. per ct.
out and home	12 —
Jamaica	8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.
Leeward Islands	ditto
Musquito Shore	10 do.
America (their ships) . .	4 do.
Ditto (British ships) . .	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Newfoundland	8 do. retr. 4l. 0s.
Greenland (out and home)	10 do.
Southern Fishery (do.) .	20 do.
Mediterranean	10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.
Lisbon or Oporto	6 — — 3 0
Stockholm, &c.	0 — — 0 0
Gottenburgh	0 — — 0 0
Tonnengen (Neutrals) . .	2 do.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork,	2½ do.
Newry, or Belfast . . .	— — —
Limerick or Galway . . .	4 do. retr. 2l. 0s.
Bristol, Wales, Chester,	— — —
Liverpool, Whitehaven,	— — —
&c.	2 do.
All parts of Scotland . .	2 do.
Hull or Gainsborough . .	1½ do.

JAMAICA to the	
American States	15 gs. with returns
Quebec or Montreal . . .	12 do.
Newfoundland	18 do.
London, Liverpool, Bristol,	— — —
Dublin, &c.	10 do.
LEEWARD ISLANDS to	
Quebec, Montreal, New-	— — —
foundland, &c.	12 do.
American States	10 gs.
Cork, Waterf. or Dublin .	10 do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool	do.
NEWFOUNDLAND to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica & Leeward Island	15 do.
Lisbon or Oporto	15 do. retr. 5l.
Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c.	8 do. — 4
Bristol, Liverpool, &c. .	8 — — 4 0
Dublin, Cork, &c. . . .	do.
Portsmouth, London, &c.	do.
QUEBEC to Ireland . . .	12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
Great Britain	do.
DENMARK or SWEDEN	— — —
to Bengal and China . . .	— — —
out and home	no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in SEPT. 1807; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-street, London.

The Coventry Canal, 525l. the last half-yearly dividend was 14l. net per share—Grand Junction, 90l. 88l. 90l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l.—Kennet and Acon, original shares 20l.—Cunam, 7l.—Rochdale, 40l. Croydon, 55l. per share.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 124l.—London Dock, 113l.—Commercial Road, 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. to 7s. premium.—East Middlesex Water Works, 40l. per cent. premium.—West Middlesex Water Works, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. premium.—Southwark Brewery, 2l. per share premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

THE conclusion of harvest throughout the Southern counties, and the new Wheat, which has already found its way to the markets, have justified the opinions already given, as to the state and quality of the various crops. The quality of the Wheat is far superior to that which has been produced of late years, and the quantity very great. Beans just finishing, will be about half a crop. Potatoes promise moderately, and the quality good; the quantity would have been very deficient, but that fortunately, an extensive breadth was planted. Turnips are an irregular crop, in some parts good, and the present rains will be extremely beneficial to them, as well as to the latter grass. Seeds of all kinds, Hemp and Flax, are deficient crops. Wheat sowing has commenced favourably with those farmers, who prefer an early seed time.

It is probable, that in Scotland, the variations of the atmosphere and draught, have affected the crops more unfavourably, during the present season, than in the South. Wheats in Scotland will be an inferior crop, at least in point of quantity. Their clay soils were injured in a considerable degree and mortared, by the draught which suddenly followed heavy rains. The wheat crop

crop there, is however generally the best, all others being very moderate, Pease and Beans, very bad. Lean Stock 15 to 20 per cent below the prices of the preceding year and scarcely any demand, excepting for prime aged beasts. The quantity of Lambs lost in the spring considerable. West markets low and dull, excepting for the finest Clothing Wool. Rents and wages supposed to have advanced to the highest rate, moderate arable land readily letting at 3l. per acre. No restraint imposed on the wages of labour, but a fair competition encouraged at the markets, where labourers are hired. Considerable imports of Wheat and Flour from America, and some Wheat from France. Farm Horses very dear, and few or no Oxen used in labour.

In the South, great plenty of Lean Stock, the breeding of which indeed has perhaps reached its maximum, and a general distress for keep, in consequence, no buying. Hay 6 to 7 Guineas per load. These stock farmers, who have neglected the winter crops, will suffer much this year, and fat things may be very dear and scarce in the Spring. The roots of the grass, have generally suffered from the Spring frosts, and the Summer draughts, and we recommend a covering of manure this winter, as the best means of restoring the fertility of meads and pastures. Long Wool on the decline, the fine, particularly Spanish or crossed, most in request. We have lately had a wonderfully overflowing market in Smithfield, 3,500 beasts, upwards of 20,500 Sheep and Lambs, with Calves and Pigs in proportion.

Smithfield, Beef, 3s. 6d. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. to 5s. Veal, 3s. to 6s. 6d. Pork, 5s. to 7s. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. Fat 3s. 10d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The weather being fine, and no want of hands, have enabled the farmers to finish their harvest with much expedition and dispatch. The crops of wheat have in general turned out well; barley and oats much better than was expected; beans and peas every where indifferent; the latter, in some places, experienced a total failure. Few harvests have been attended with less delay and expence. The red clovers for seed, or second crop hay, have been mown, or are nearly ready for the scythe, yielding a good swath.

Much land has been sown with winter tares and rye for summer feed, and many acres of wheat stubbles have already been turned in, and sown with turnips for ewes and lambs in the spring. The fallows for wheat have been in general well managed, and the sowing commenced.

The eddishes and pastures look well, affording a good bite; but from the injury the turnip crops have experienced from the anbury or mildew which has been prevalent in the principal turnip counties, with the recent great reduction of price in the fat cattle market, have made at the late fairs for lean stock the sales very dull, although they were abundantly well supplied with lean stock, and the droves of Welch, Irish, and Scotch beasts were shewn in very fair order, yet the graziers having suffered much loss this summer by feeding, were slow and cautious in making purchases for the next year.

From the fen and marshland district accounts are more favourable than could have been expected, as some of their lands were flooded so late as May, and again resown; these crops of oats are not yet harvested. The wheat proves good, barley middling, beans very bad. The fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and ready for sowing. Fen oats are strong and abundant, but in general, as well as barley, in quality not so good as the last year.

Colseed (green) very good, especially on the new lands. Prices for feeding with sheep to Lady next three to five guineas per acre. Hemp pulling in general begun, and the crop good. The after hay in the washes well got up. In the fen highlands the grain in general good, and the harvest ended. Weanling foals and cart colts much in request at high prices. Butter and cheese have been sold at reduced prices. Hop picking is going on with great spirit, and the quantity already exceeds expectation. The winter crop of potatoes promise well both for quantity and quality. Apples, plums, &c. have been sent to market in great abundance.

PRICE

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
		s.	d.			s.	d.
Wheat	- - - -	71	2	- - - -	67	4	
Rye	- - - -	47	8	- - - -	41	8	
Barley	- - - -	38	7	- - - -	34	7	
Oats	- - - -	29	3	- - - -	29	0	
Beans	- - - -	51	3	- - - -	51	8	
Peas	- - - -	60	3	- - - -	52	0	
Oatmeal	- - - -	46	2	- - - -	23	6	
Bigg	- - - -	—	—	- - - -	29	7	

The following Notice came too late for insertion in the usual place.

Lectures at St. George's Hospital, and George-street, Hanover-square—On Monday, Oct. 5th, a Course of Lectures on Physic and Chemistry will recommence at No. 9, George-street, Hanover-square, at the usual morning hours, viz. the Medical Lecture at eight, and the Chemical at nine o'clock, by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. senior Physician of St. George's Hospital, of the College of Physicians, &c.

A Register is kept of Dr. Pearson's Cases in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at a Clinical Lecture every Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

Proposals may be had in George-street, and at St. George's Hospital.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE following pieces do not suit our Miscellany, and will be returned upon application to Messrs. Longman and Co.

Prose.—*Σοφισμός*. W. R. on Tobacco. W. F. R. G. A constant Reader. Rusticus. Semnophilos. Prizes at the Imperial Academy at Petersburg. On Stenography. Eros. Addison's Letter to a Lady. Censor. Philagathus. Putcolensis. Translation of an Account of the Gobelins.

Verse.—Octodecim. The Realm of Shades. Mary Sophia. C. Wild Lily. Tempo. Homunculus. T. G. Philander. S. C. Z. X. A. H. W. T.

We occasionally receive remarks relative to the improvement of the *Athenæum*, to which we are disposed to pay all the attention that their importance may merit. We beg leave, however, to hint, that it is rather too much for the reader of a Miscellany to expect that all its contents should be to his own taste; and that if he receives instruction or entertainment from the greater part of what is presented to him, he has little cause to complain, although admission may be given to some communications in which he can take no interest.



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